The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,342.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.........	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage.........	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town...	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town......................	„ 6	0
——— including postage.........	„ 7	13
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD—June 2nd, at 1, Garden Reach, the wife of T. F. Bignold, Esq., C. S., of a son.

NOAKS—June 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. Noaks, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURRIDGE—May 31st, off Saugor, on board the ship *Wabajees*, Mr. J. Burridge, East Indian Railway.

GOBLE—June 3rd, at Calcutta, of Cholera, Richard Goble, Midshipman of the *Buccaneer*, son of Captain Richard Goble, of Liverpool; most sincerely regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



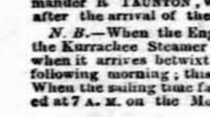
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay...	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah...	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat ...	8th	22nd	„ Koweit ...	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas...	11th	25th	„ Bushire...	23rd	6th
„ Linga...	12th	26th	„ Linga...	26th	9th
„ Bahrein...	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas...	28th	11th
„ Bushire...	16th	30th	„ Muscat...	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah...	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay...	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. ATKINSON, will be despatched as above on 18th June.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.
From Bombay usually about.............................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.............................. 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 160 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

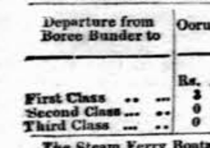
Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta......	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal............	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo............		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle............			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle............	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo............		28
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam............	18	3	„ Narrakal............	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. MADDISON, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



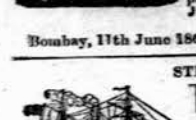
STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
FARES.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class... ...	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

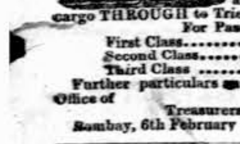
N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.



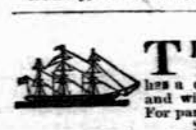
THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.
No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.'s Steamer "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 16th June. For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

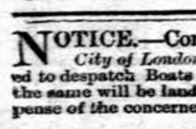


UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.
First Class..............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.............. 37 5 6 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class .... 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of
STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.



THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. SCOWCROFT, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.
Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.
WILLIAM J. BEST.
11th June 1866. FORREST L. BROWN.

REFERRING to the above Notice, MR. T. BROMLEY having returned to Bombay, our business will in future be carried on under the Style and Title of
BROMLEY, BEST, and BROWN.
Rampart Row, 11th June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—
First Class..................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,300 tons, Captain POMEROY, will be despatched about the 15th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WAREHOUSE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MARINE STREET.—This Company is prepared to STORE COTTON during the Monsoon at moderate rates.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—
1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—A final Dividend in re the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June.
JULES SIEGFRIED.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.
Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.
No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.
Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.
P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 16th June, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.
FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order,
Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.
FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to
J. LOWE & Co.,
General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.
A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.
18th May 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with. every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company."

2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."

3rd. "Every Act, Order, Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein."
W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ......each.		10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts......	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits...	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits...	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.		7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ....each.		4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ....per doz.		20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.........each.		3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.		2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.		4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf...	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.
BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January, 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.
Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.
AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.
York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.
Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.
By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.
By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.
Bombay, 28th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.
C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.
J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

RHODES, SCOTT & Co.,
EAST INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL AGENTS,
15, Cockspur Street,
Charing Cross, London.
Reference—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. REID, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale, at the office of the Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.
BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.
Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.
In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—
For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.
By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.
S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—
Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.
Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.
15th February 1866.

THE CAVE TEMPLES OF ELORA, a Series of 41 Photographs,—principally Interiors,—Illustrative of Bhuddist and Brahminical Architecture and Sculpture from Collodion negatives, 10 by 8, by HENRY HINTON. Specimen Portfolio may be seen at his Residence, Byculla, or at Messrs. THACKER, VINING'S, Rampart Row.

Photographs at Aurungabad of exterior and interior of the Marble Mausoleum—a Miniature Taj Mehal—of Rabia Devranny, and of and in the Garden of the Pan-chukkee.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.
By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.
Bombay, 26th May 1866.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (LD.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Co. (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 4th April 1866, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily;" and to appoint Liquidators.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1,000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and Parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to
LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.
Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.
No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BROACH BANK AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED), AND THE BROACH INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Companies, will be held at their Office in Kothee, on MONDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to comply with a requisition of the Shareholders, and for the following purposes:—
1. To consider the advisability of winding up the Companies voluntarily or otherwise.
2. To elect Liquidator or Liquidators in case the proposal of winding up the concerns voluntarily is carried unanimously, and fix his or their remuneration.
3. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors in case the proposal of winding up the Companies is not carried out.
4. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and fix his or their remuneration.
5. And to consider any other matter of importance brought forth in the Meeting.
By order of the Acting Manager.
Broach, 1st June 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
4th February 1866.

GLASS BOTTLES, of all descriptions, manufactured by the North London Glass Bottle Company. Cheaper than any other House. Soda Water Bottles 15s. per Gross. Drug and Medical Bottles at very low prices. Orders and Communications should be addressed, I. ISAACS and Company, North London Glass Bottle Works, 25 and 24, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, London.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }
and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers.
Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—
THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.
Bombay................ { TREACHER & Co.
{ ROGERS & Co.
Poonah .... { ROGERS & Co.
{ TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee................ BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—
Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.
Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

To hand.
Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kincar's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negretti and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Naigaum. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to
JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.
No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA's Office.
Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, No. 10. Apply to PREMABHOY HEMABHOY for particulars.

TO LET, 44 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—

7 on Malabar Hill	Rents Rs.	150, 250, 275, 400, 400, 450 and 500.
3 on Khambala Hill...	„ „	350, 450 and 500.
6 on Bandora Hill......	„ „	40, 125, 125, 175, 175, and 200.
6 at Colaba..............	„ „	40, 80, 150, 200, 325, and 400.
7 at Mazagon............	„ „	60, 225, 225, 275, 300, 300 and 500.
6 at Grant Road........	„ „	150, 175, 200, 200, 300, and 400.
4 at new Foras Road...	„ „	75, 150, 225 and 350.
3 at Chinchpoogly ...	„ „	150, 275 and 400
1 at Girgaum	„ „	225.
1 at Tardeo............	„ „	250 per mensem.

There are several large Bungalows besides, which are kept open for an offer. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to
REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.
Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 29th May 1866.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of HENRY S. CARTER, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

TO LET, at No. 40, Meadow Street, a commodious GODOWN. Apply at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited).
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, containing three or four Bed-rooms. For terms &c. apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN, Fort.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, on TUESDAY the 19th June, at MR XAVIER'S SHOP in Calbadevie Road, consisting of Engines, Boiler, Flour, Oil, Saw Mills, and other Articles and Tools.
8th June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—
1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "Life's a Shadow"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of JOHN BARRETTO & Co., Apollo Street:—

An Ornamental Iron Balcony, by Cottom & Co., London, 23 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and fitted with Venetians and Deal Floor ready for immediate use. Price Rs. 1,500.

Also five Florentine Blinds or Striped Window Awnings, suitable for Poona Bungalows. Price Rs. 150.

An American Cooking Range, suited for a large Family, and warranted to save three-fourths of the usual Fuel. Price Rs. 200.

An American Air-tight Stove for drying apartments in the monsoon. Price Rs. 50.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,
or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE—2 American four-wheeled Buggies, with Hoods, Poles, Lamps, Shafts, &c., exceedingly light, elegant, and strong. Harness to match.

80 HORSES, ex *Chrysolite*. A very handsome team of greys; were driven together in Melbourne.

"EXCELSIOR" and "TELEGRAPH"—Steeple Chase winners. Several blood maidens, some handsome Chargers, and handy Hunters.

A few pairs of Carriage Horses.

Many fast-trotting Dog Cart and useful Brougham Horses.

HOUNDS: some of the handsomest Grey and Stag Hounds ever seen in Bombay.

Australian Hunting and Racing Saddles and Bridles.
Bombay, 8th June 1866. W. LAMB, Manager.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.—TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on account and risk to whom it may concern.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Parell Road, Byculla, in Nansee Parpia's Shop, or opposite the Jewish Synagogue, viz.

6 very handsome new English built single horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on Front, Lamps, and Shafts.
6 Ditto Ditto with Ditto, for one or pair of Horses.
7 Very handsome four-seated open Carriages, with moveable Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
1 Ditto light English built cane body Door Shigram, with Ditto.
1 Ditto very neat and light Buggy, with Lamps.
3 Ditto Ditto on C Spring, with Ditto.
1 Ditto Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
2 Ditto self-driving Ditto with Ditto Ditto.
3 Ditto very neat and light four-seated cane body Phaeton, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 Ditto Ditto without Shutter, with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Waggonette with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto moveable Top, with Ditto Ditto.

The above Carriages will be on view four days before the day of sale. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

WANTED.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, having a larger house than he requires, will be glad to share it with a Lady and Gentleman or two Bachelors. Situation delightfully cool and pleasant. Address "T Y," Jaffer Sulliman.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Bombay, 30th May 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc..............................Rs.	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur.....................	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale..................................	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—
Champagne..........Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.
Moselle .... do. do.
Hock .... do. do.
Sherry............... do.
Port .... do.
Claret .... do. do.
Brandy .... do.
SILLAR & Co.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
„ Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA .... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad........... „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee .... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut .... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality ... per dozen qts.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do.	„ „	30
SHERRY, good	„ „	30
Do. pale	„ „	25
Do. do.	„ „	18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle...	„ „	26
Do. a fine old Wine ...	„ „	23
Do. a good Wine ...	„ „	18
TENT WINE	„ „	29
BRANDY, Pale	„ „	36
Do. do.	„ „	26
SPIRITS—Hollands	„ „	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„ „	36
do.	„ pts.	16
Noyeau	„ qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„ „	21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„ pts.	8
Breakfast... ... Do.	„ qts.	12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

		Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „ Do.		40
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.........		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.........		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.........		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.........		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.........		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.........		18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.........		30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.........		40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.........		28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.........		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		53
Claret Light Capsule.........		15
Do. do. Pints...		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.........		34
Do. Brand a Crown.........		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal.........		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.........		36
Do. Pints.........		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.
BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK-BAYS close at 2,700; Elphinstones 655; New Do. 30; Mazagons 175; United Victorias 1,225 per share; Bank of Bombay shares declined from 15 to 18½ discount; Asiatics close at 60; New Do. 20; Centrals 24 per share. Nothing doing; market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscrib-d Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Divi-dend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	5 dis.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 per share.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue	20 per share.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 premium.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India	(o. & n.) 95 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	18½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	....	Bombay City Bank	30 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100		Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	24 per share.
500,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	8 p ct pm.
800,000	200	25	....	China Bank	10 per share.
750,000	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	13 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	25 per share nm.
1,600,000	200	200	13	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	28 p ct pm.
625,000	250	250	....	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	98 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	35 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	....	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank	76 p ct pm.
,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor.	55 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	20 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	500	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor.	70 p share.
400,000	00	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	29 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,700 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	655 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do.	30 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	360 per share
3,00,000	5,000	3,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	175 per share.
—	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	325 per share.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,225 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	No quotations.
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	....	Western India Ship Co.	No quotations.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36	" 88¼
" " " " " 1842-43	" 88¼
" " " " " 1854-55	" 88¼
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	" 105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	" 1¼
Five and a half per cent.	" 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 228
Carolus	" 296
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 7th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 325 to 330
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	" 320 to 325
Surat and Broach (New)	" 325 to 330
Porebunder (New)	" 275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	" 280
Khandeish (New)	" 300 to 305
Dharwar (now ready)	" 350
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackole (New)	" 330

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 9th June, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 2nd June 1866:—

LIABILITIES.		2nd June.		9th June.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	209,00,000	Rs.	209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance	"	98,32,273	"	101,23,498
Deposits at Head Office	"	193,70,718	"	201,50,702
Do. at Branches	"	45,17,469	"	41,94,286
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	2,11,006	"	2,12,688
Reserve	"	10,56,983	"	10,56,983
Sundries	"	3,76,870	"	3,98,730
	Rs.	562,65,319	Rs.	570,36,287
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	79,67,723	Rs.	77,03,476
Credit Accounts at Do	"	112,58,992	"	114,62,347
Bills Discounted at Do	"	191,22,671	"	184,66,185
Dead Stock	"	8,35,365	"	8,36,027
Stamps	"	12,777	"	12,828
Balances with Agents	"	6,36,471	"	6,62,557
Sundries	"	7,63,341	"	6,12,502
Govt. Reserve Cash	"	58,32,273	"	61,23,498
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	"	59,57,398	"	76,93,066
Do. Branches	"	35,78,338	"	34,63,801
	Rs.	562,65,319	Rs.	570,36,287

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Fraser, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Army, on leave, from England.
De Vitre, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from England.
Berthon, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Wallace, Lieutenant Colonel H., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Balmain, Lieutenant Colonel J. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Graham, Major A. W., Pay Master N. D. A., on duty, from England.
Sturt, Lieutenant W. G., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Cloham, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Warden, Major R., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Kettlewell, Captain S., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon H., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Farrer, Lieutenant 94th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hough, Colonel L. S., H. M.'s 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Fraser, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Army, on leave, to Secunderabad.
De Vitre, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Berthon, Captain T. P., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kurrachee.
Balmain, Lieutenant Colonel J. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Nagpore.
Joynt, Assistant Surgeon C., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 9th June.

Lieutenant J. A. Rowlandson, General List, is transferred to do duty, from the 3rd to the 10th Regiment, N. I.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.			
11	Carnatic (s)	Rennoldson	Suez, May 28.
	Richard Cobden	Berry	Liverpool, Feb. 17.
	Lady Canning	Sutherland	Calcutta, March 26.
	Phœnix	Brown	Moulmein, March 23.
	Gilbert Thompson	Moir	London, January 2.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.			
11	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Carew	Kurrachee.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	William Stewart	Atkin	Aden.
	Agra	Bell	Liverpool.
	Marquard Family	Kolback	Bushire.
	Milton	Smith	Calcutta.
	Jumna	Porter	Liverpool.
	H. M.'s Kwangtung (s)	Hewitt	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *Coromandel*.—Dr. H. Waghorn; Lieut. Farrer; and Lieut.-Colonel De Vitre.

Per *Kurrachee*.—Colonel L. S. Hough; and Captain T. P. Berthon.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Khorasan*—On February 26th, spoke the ship *Glentill*, from Glasgow to Melbourne, in lat. 29-23 N., long. 24-59 W., 16 days out. On February 27th, spoke the ship *Garland*, from Cape Verds to Britain, in lat. 26-46 N., long. 21-46 W. On March 14th, spoke the ship *Lady Douglas*, from Glasgow to Rangoon, in lat. 00-3 N., long. 20-21 W., 23 days out. On March 19th, spoke the ship *Flottbeck*, from Hamburg to Valparaiso, in lat. 10-40 S., long. 29 W., 46 days out. On March 22nd, spoke the ship *Santa Lucia*, from Liverpool to Sydney, in lat. 13-39 S., long. 30-10 W., 23 days out. On March 24th, spoke the Russian barque *General Non Dobeln*, from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres, in lat. 20-6 S., long. 31 W., 35 days out. On March 30th, spoke the ship *Mauzart*, from Buenos Ayres, to Havre in lat. 27-30 S., long. 31-10 W., 11 days out. On April 4th, spoke the ship *Centaur*, from London to Calcutta, 32 days out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail positively the 30th instant.

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, THOMAS MILES, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further Notice the price of ICE will be a QUARTER OF AN ANNA per POUND.

TUDOR'S ICE HOUSE.—A few Barrels of superior American FLOUR, *Richland* brand, for sale. We deliver at any of the Bunders FREE OF CHARGE.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Colaba, opposite the Observatory. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, one commodious BUNGALOW, just finished, on the Mount Road; one new BUNGALOW at Poona, on the Bund Road, formerly occupied by MR. HAYLLAR. Apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. 11th June 1866.

TO LET, the premises in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons and Co. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—
1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,
for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.
BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of Edinburgh*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *City of Edinburgh*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Ophelia*, Captain STRICKLAND, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain STRICKLAND will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.
Bombay, 12th June 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank, on MONDAY, the 25th June 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive the Statement of Accounts, &c., and Report of the Directors, and to transact all such business as may be therein presented to the Meeting for consideration.
2. To elect Directors in the room of B. H. Cama and Karsondass Madhowdass, who have become disqualified, and of Andrew Grant, who has gone to Europe, and of J. E. Grimm and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who retire by rotation, but who being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to dispose of any other business which may come before the Meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK,
General Manager
Bombay, 9th June 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Governor General of India in Council, and in the matter of THOMAS DIVER, who lately carried on Mercantile operations in Bombay.
Upon reading the Petition of JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SHEPHERD, filed in the above matter, and upon reading a copy of the Resolutions which were adopted at a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Thomas Diver, held on the Twenty-fifth day of May last, and the Affidavit of the said Thomas Diver, all of which have been duly filed in this Court, and being satisfied that the same Resolutions were duly carried and that the terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors of the Estate of the said Thomas Diver, and upon hearing Mr. SCOBLE, of Counsel for the Petitioner, I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed, and I direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in two English daily Newspapers published in Bombay, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, also published in Bombay, namely, the *Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed*, and the *Bombay Samachar*, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this Eleventh day of June 1866.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
DALLAS, LYNCH and LANGDALE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEBHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, trading in Bombay in the name of DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, and at Kurrachee in partnership with SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY under the name of SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, are UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS and are desirous that their Estate should be wound up in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the fourth section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, will be held at the Office of Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and COMPANY, No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining of the Estate of the said Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Cursetjee Merwanjee Wadia, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia, and Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia, trading as aforesaid, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; if Resolutions to this effect be adopted, it is propose, that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated this Eleventh day of June 1866.
KEIR, RAMSDEN, & PRESCOT,
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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Australia*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Australia*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain POLLOCK, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.
THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant under the name of KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS and Co.
CAMPBELL MACKINTOSH KEIR—*Petitioner*.
Upon reading the Petition of CAMPBELL MACKINTOSH KEIR, filed in the above matter, and upon reading a copy of the Resolutions which were adopted at a Meeting of Creditors of the abovenamed Karsandas Madhavadas held on the 30th of May last, and which have been duly filed in this Court, and being satisfied that the same Resolutions were duly carried and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of Creditors of the Estate of the said Karsandas Madhavadas, and upon hearing Mr. SCOBLE, Counsel for the Petitioner, I do order that the Resolutions above referred to be confirmed; and I direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in two English daily Newspapers published in Bombay, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers also published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 11th day of June 1866.
CHARLES SARGENT.
ACLAND, PRENTIS and BISHOP,
Petitioner's Solicitors.

CALENDAR.—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
New Moon, Wednesday ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	12	Moon passes 5° 5' S of Mercury at 6-12 P.M.	5 23	6 36	10 28	10 52	9th June 1866. Time 9h. 5m. 5gs. 5.
Wed.	13	New Moon at 2-58 A.M.	5 23	6 36	11 15	11 38	
Thurs	14	Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M.	5 23	6 36	—	0 1	
Fri.	15	Mars rises 2-10 A.M.	5 23	6 37	0 23	0 43	
Sat.	16	Day breaks 4-43 A.M.	5 24	6 37	1 6	1 25	
Sun.	17	3rd Sunday after Trinity.	5 24	6 37	1 45	2 7	
Mon.	18	Jupiter rises at 8-51 P.M.	5 24	6 37	2 29	2 51	

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NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. J. M. MACLEAN.
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 5
AGRA	June 5	LAHORE	June 2
ALLAHABAD	June 4	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MADRAS	June 5
BANGALORE	June 6	MALTA	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 5	MEERUT	June 1
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 2
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 5	PUNJAUB	June 2
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

THE spectacle of the Continent of Europe bristling with two millions of armed men awaiting orders for war, and three great kingdoms on the point of plunging into angry hostilities, is one which only a few months ago was totally unexpected. An unruffled calm reigned on the surface, and nothing portended the hurricane of international excitement which has advanced all at once upon Europe from so unlooked for a quarter. The Danish war, like a man's hand, was the only cloud on the horizon, and only the eye of prophecy could have foreseen last year that this was the herald of a tempest which should so soon make the whole heavens "black with clouds and wind." And perhaps of all countries in Europe, Prussia was the very last from which the immense uncertainties of a general European struggle, of which no man living can pretend to forsee the results, could have been expected to arise.

The present King of Prussia, we believe, to be quite the most remarkable man who has occupied that throne since the death of the great Frederick, and the most ambitious. He is a striking contrast to the mild philosophical mysticism, tinged with golden vapours of champagne, which apparently made up the character of his elder brother and immediate predecessor. A soldier, blunt, straightforward, and matter of fact, he is out of keeping with philosophy altogether; a believer in positive religion, he is at open war with the professional circles of Germany, by whom he is detested. This sovereign appears to have made up his mind, that now is the time to accomplish that which has long been nothing more than a dream of the Prussian Government, namely, the union of all the smaller States of the north of Germany under the sway of the house of Hohenzollern: a measure which would of course make Prussia one of the first of the powers of Europe; and it is the bold effort he is making to accomplish this object which is the occasion of the present European complication. But in this attempt there is a great deal more involved than a project of mere personal aggrandisement or family ambition; and King William lies on stronger support than even the steady battalions and formidable artillery with which he is prepared to enforce his claims. It is evidently his belief that the project of union, opposed as it is, a matter of course, by the Governments of all the States concerned in it, is one generally acceptable to the inhabitants of those States; and his mode of proceeding is to appeal to the voice of the German people through the medium of universal suffrage. If the Governments, and Austria their supporter, permit this experiment to be tried, there will be no occasion for fighting, because, supposing the proposition of absorption into Prussia is affirmed by a decided majority, say three-fourths, of the inhabitants of the smaller States, the public opinion of Europe would doubtless compel the recognition and adoption of so marked a display of national sentiment without any necessity of appeal to arms; or if it is rendered necessary for the army to enforce the vote, the victory backed by so strong a moral support will be decisive and speedy. Thus it is on this result of their appeal to the suffrage of Germany, that all the hopes of King William and his able and resolute Minister are founded. And such is the programme sketched out for the attainment of their object—a programme exceedingly likely to be successful, and to add ten millions of subjects, and some of the most flourishing provinces of Germany, to the kingdom of Prussia.

It is, of course, natural that the Austrian Government, the inheritor of the imperial sceptre, which has held the lead in Germany for a thousand years, should be very reluctant to see that lead transferred to another and more modern power; but what gives most weight to the resolution of the Austrian Government is the circumstance that that resolution is backed up in the strongest manner by the sympathy of the Austrian peoples. The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the populations of the German provinces of the empire in support of their own government; the national guards undertake the defence of garrisons, the ranks of the armies are filled, the youths at the universities enrol themselves in armed corps. In Hungary if there is less enthusiasm as for a question in which that nation is not directly interested, there is not the less a temperate and firm determination loyally to support their King: a support which the Emperor will assuredly hasten to secure by conceding the remaining political demands of the national party and granting a separate administration—it is said, under the presidency of the Empress. And it is this aspect of the whole question which gives it its formidable significance—namely, the national character of the dispute on both sides. Diplomacy can often check the ambition of monarchs; but who on this earth can control the animosities or the aspirations of multitudes of men? With millions in the north of Germany eagerly bent—as we are now assuming that they are—on obtaining political importance by enrolling themselves as subjects of a renowned and mighty reigning family; with millions more in the south enthusiastically urging on their own government to prevent this proceeding from being carried out, lest they themselves should lose by its accomplishment, the distinction they now enjoy of forming singly infinitesimal units of the grandest and most dignified of the continental empires; with all the youth of Italy beyond the mountains, millions strong again, burning for an opportunity of realising their beloved dream of Italian unity, and waiting eagerly for an opportunity to throw themselves upon the Italian provinces of Austria the moment they find her pre-occupied, in the north—negociation is baffled, and diplomacy cannot act. Governments which put themselves in direct opposition to the political feeling of their own subjects for the most part do not stand. Human wilfulness or prejudice will have its way; nation makes war against nation, and their Kings must lead them, or give way to others.

The more we study history, by the light thrown on it by the events of our own day, the less we are disposed to attribute principally to the ambition of individuals, the great wars with which their names have been connected. The greatest armed expedition on record—that in which Xerxes led to Greece a throng of men much more numerous than the whole population of the country it was his first object to subdue—is surely, if any struggle of ambition can be, attributable to personal pride and desire of power? No; lurking under the narrative of those eventful years, clearly testified to by the tradition of the times and the voice of history is the significant fact that the centre of the whirlpool which stirred up all Asia, the leader of the enterprise, whose name is henceforth indissolubly connected with it—the Great King himself—was at any rate at first averse to it. He did not share his father's animosity against Greece; he was content with Asia, and had no ambition to conquer Europe; he would have preferred repose. The fact, we believe, is unquestioned, and the conclusion is unquestionable—that he was forced into action by the public opinion of his people. Perhaps, in the mysterious influence of many concurring causes, that may have been one of the reasons why he failed. The political movements of Europe now are on a smaller scale, but more interesting to us, and we believe they only illustrate the same principle, that wars are often the result of national feelings of animosity which peoples, rather than princes, entertain for one another—of public rather than of private jealousies and ambitions; all the fiercer on that account, and the harder for diplomacy to reconcile or adjust.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Austrian Government has submitted the question of the Duchies to the decision of the Federal Diet.

The debate upon the amendment condemning that portion of the Redistribution of Seats' Bill, which proposes to group together the smaller boroughs, has lasted three days, and has been adjourned until Monday next, the 4th instant.

The Cotton market to-day has been active and prices are advancing.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The following vessels have arrived at Liverpool with Cotton from Bombay:—*Edwin Fox*, *British Nation*, *Wheatfield*, *Oberon*, and *Dennis Horton*.

£314,000 (in addition to the sum of £218,000 on the previous day) have been paid into the Bank of England to-day.

£3,000,000 in specie have arrived in this country from America during the past fortnight.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, NOON.

The refusal of Austria to discuss any territorial changes has rendered doubtful the success of the Congress.

The Austrian Government has authorised General Gablenz to convoke the Holstein Estates.

The Cotton market continues active and prices are still advancing.

Fair Dhollera opens at 9½d.

The total amount of Cotton afloat is estimated at 745,000 bales.

COMMUNICATION ON TURKISH LINE RESTORED.

LIEUTENANT STIFFE has sent from Kurrachee the following telegram, dated the 9th instant, to the Government of Bombay:—

"Interruption on Turkish lines beyond Bagdad repaired at 10-15 A. M."

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 10th June.

Steamer *Cashmere*, from Bombay, in sight.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We hear that Sikhim is now threatened by the Thibetans, and that the Sikhim Rajah has asked the assistance of the British Government, in the event of an attack made on his territories by his enemies.

THE same:—We have been given to understand that the Rajpoots of Central India have erased the name of Maun Sing, the celebrated captor of Tantia Topee, from the list of Rajpoots, because he had been instrumental in arresting and consigning to an ignominious death a man so illustrious as Tantia Topee. We are further assured that this measure, on the part of the Rajpoots, has thrown the whole of Central India into consternation. We give the story as we have received it, but if it be true, this action on the part of the Rajpoots of Central India is by no means one of a trifling or insignificant character.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

WHAT I said at the end of my last letter must seem to you as singularly mistaken in its view of English commerce and finance. Yet, it was the view of all the soundest financiers; and even now no one who knows English commerce hesitates to say that a panic with less foundation in unsound commercial transactions never happened than the panic—the terrible panic—of last week. As I told you, there have been long known to be a good deal of unsound *financing* of companies, that is, professing to introduce other companies to notice, and often discounting unsound bills very rashly. The failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) was the failure of the best known of all the discount houses, and a house at the very focus of the banking world. Half the country bankers had money at Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited). All who had, were in the last degree anxious, of course, whether they might not have to stop payment themselves. A failure of a Manchester cotton manufacture or a Liverpool cotton broker even for the same very large sum, £10,000,000 sterling, could not have produced *anything like* the same reaction. It was the breaking out of the discredit at the very centre of the credit system, in a great discount house, that alarmed everybody so much. The panic of Friday has probably never been equalled in the City. Crowds stood round every banker's door and window in Lombard Street, gazing into the building as if there were a murder going on there, instead of a few discomfitted clerks. When a man went in to draw a cheque it was immediately ignored that he was "making a run" and he was loudly cheered by the ring of spectators outside. I heard of one unfortunate man who had paid into Coutts's (I think it was) a cheque for £60,000 drawn on Overend, Gurney, & Co. on the *Thursday* morning. Coutts sent over the cheque at once, and the clerks said "call again." When they did call again, the Board was up stating that cash payment was suspended. There was many a bank in London on Friday that was not at one time or other reported to be in difficulties, except, perhaps, the London and Westminster; and if Mr. Gladstone had not agreed to the suspension of the Bank Charter Act, that would have been in a position of difficulty the next day. I believe the Joint Stock Banks told Mr. Gladstone that if the Bank Act were not suspended, they could, and would be obliged to, *break the Bank of England first*, by drawing out all their reserve there, and then fail themselves. The Union Bank and Agra and Masterman's were both rumoured to be in difficulties; the former, I believe, quite falsely except indeed so far as all banks were in difficulties. And to meet the rumoured discredit both these Banks kept open to *six* o'clock that Friday afternoon instead of to their usual time only, 4 o'clock. One curious and stupid thing, which for a short time aggravated the fright, was that the Bank of England made difficulties at one time on Friday about making advances on Consols. It was some crotchet of the Deputy Governor's, I believe, but a very stupid one, for at the very time they made the difficulty, they were advancing on "first class paper," and certainly no advances on first class paper could be so well secured as advances on Consols. I know a man who applied for advances on Consols, and finding that there was a difficulty made, went at once to Mr. Gladstone. It certainly did seem that if difficulties were made about advances on the very best conceivable securities, Government securities, it was time to suspend the Bank Charter Act. No doubt they did make very large advances on Consols on the Friday, Mr. Gladstone says as large as £919,000. But I know, for a fact, that objections were received *that day* to advances on Consols contrary, certainly, to all sound reason. I fancy the Deputy Governor's little theory was that people with such good resources as Government security, should *sell* them in the open market, and not call upon the Bank to advance on them, the Bank's juncture being to discount first class paper. But obviously, such a theory has nothing to say for itself. To force a sale of Consols at a sacrifice, is what no prudent man would think of, and if the Bank get their interest on advances, what does it matter whether that interest is given upon paper or upon advances, which are much securer than advances upon paper can be.

Mr. Gladstone in explaining his reasons last week for suspending, if necessary, the Bank Charter Act, told the House of Commons that in no case of panic hitherto known had the state of commerce been so sound and so little of a character to justify panic. At the same time, he admitted that the representation of the Joint Stock Banks, in favour of relaxations, was even more urgent and more cogent than he had expected. And this was undoubtedly the case; for, as I have told you, they had the power by drawing out all their reserve in the Bank of England to render the Bank insolvent before failing themselves. But I think that, even granting the full solvency of the Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks do not keep anything like an adequate reserve against contingencies. I believe their reserve is only about 1/18th of their liabilities; whereas prudent bankers think that ⅓rd is not too much. The Joint Stock Banks, absolutely sound as their business is, are certainly rash, very rash, in their inadequate provision against runs. Their great object is a large dividend, and for that purpose they use up their deposits almost to the last point, keeping only just enough for ordinary times with a slight margin for times of anxiety. Combined they are so powerful, that they can count pretty confidently on securing a suspension of the Bank Charter Act in case of danger. Still in no other country in the world is banking carried on habitually on so minute a reserve of cash as in England. The Bank of England practically keeps the reserve of all the other Banks. The Bank of England's reserve varies from, perhaps, one-third to one-half of its liabilities in times of no pressure. But then the liabilities which this reserve must really cover, is not only the Bank of England's liabilities, but all the banking liabilities of the country. At least the only other additional resources are the very small cash reserves that the other Banks keep in their till to meet immediate emergencies, and these are a mere bagatelle. Altogether I doubt if the banking liabilities of the country are sustained by a total reserve of as much as 1/20th and certainly while this is the case, one cannot wonder at occasional panics.

I am afraid the great fall in cotton, when followed by this panic, will create great excitement in Bombay, and that the reaction on London will be itself alarming. The fall in cotton is, I think, excessive. In all probability the recommendation of the American Congress Taxation Committee to put on a tax of 2d. or 3d. a pound on cotton, will be eventually accepted, and that must raise the price of the American cotton again in the market. In the meantime, no doubt, great quantities of cotton are coming in from the United States, but nothing like what we had before the war, and the present depressed price of Indian cotton in the Liverpool market seems to me one from which there must be sooner or later some reaction.

The Reform Bill has half lost its interest in the excitement of the panic and of that expected war which, I suppose, really caused the panic. No one seriously expects peace or believes that the negotiations which are being got up by France about Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein, and the German Confederation, can really come to anything. As to Venetia, if Austria could be compensated in the Danubian Principalities, no doubt, she might be persuaded to give it up. But who is to manage that? England is scarcely so cynical now as to assent to the giving away of large states and populations without their leave, and probably against their wish, to the rule of a new power only, in order to cancel the mischief caused by a precisely similar injustice in 1815. Without a war it will be impossible for the great powers of Europe either to secure Austrian compensation for Venetia, or to persuade her to give up Venetia without compensation. Then as to Schleswig-Holstein, the case is still more hopeless. Prussia claims the right to have Schleswig-Holstein, Austria asserts the right of the Duchies to elect their own Duke, and both parties are far too deeply pledged to give in. Still less hope is there of any settlement by a Congress, of the third point now proposed to be submitted to a Conference,—the German Board. Prussia is not really going to war for Schleswig-Holstein, but for the supremacy of Germany. The fight between Prussia and Austria for supremacy in the Board will be much more angry than the fight between them about the fate of Schleswig-Holstein. The latter concerns Austria only as a matter of honour, the former in every way. To agree by Congress that either power shall get the advantage of the other, when both are willing to fight it out, and, as they hope, prove that the other is the inferior power, seems a very hopeless task. And the only real prospect of a Congress is, that we may be persuaded to use language and undertake engagements which will drag us into the war, when it does break out, instead of leaving us, as we are now, entirely uncommitted, perfectly impartial, as between the two German antagonists, and caring only that Venetia may either by war or diplomacy be regained for Italy. The complete apathy with which the imminence of war is regarded in England, is very curious. In 1859 great was the excitement. Nothing could persuade either party in England that the Emperor of the French was not about to commence a career of aggrandisement and conquest like his uncle's with the conquest of Italy. Now no anxiety of that sort is felt at all, though there is some uneasiness about our engagements with Belgium. We understand Napoleon's character better and see that his cautious system of impartial democracy for Europe has no affinity whatever with his uncle's thirst for Empire. No doubt the Emperor would think a great deal—if only for the sake of the dynasty—of any opportunity he might get to rectify the French frontier on the Rhine. No doubt his speech at Auxerre shows that he really does hope to boast of tearing up with the sword the disagreeable treaties of 1815, which knitted so careful a web of frontier States round France. But we are sure now that he will do nothing rashly, that he will fear for France the contagious passion of revolution even more than he hopes to gratify French ambition. He will hesitate long, too, before he insists in any annexation to France, which would bring England into the field against him. As to little bits out of Bavaria, such as he wishes for, in accordance with the line traced in 1814 before Napoleon's retirement to Elba, or even larger gains at the expense of Germany, with that we have no concern. And it is the perfect willingness that France should grow by territorial accessions of a moderate kind at the expense of Germany which renders us so indifferent to the very probable issues of the impending struggle.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

THERE is a little more activity in military life, although it is really marvellous how slightly the proximity of a continental war seems to affect not only soldiers but anybody. It has not even spirited up the volunteers, who are somewhat slacker than usual, and who muster fewer than usual. The other evening I saw Sir Hope Grant inspecting six weak companies of the London Scottish in Hyde Park, and near by Colonel Erskine had just inspected eight weak companies of Lord Ranelagh's "Lambs." Of course the nearness of war, and the probable magnitude of the struggle, make the thoughtful more thoughtful, but, as a general rule, thoughtfulness is not a characteristic of the military mind. The Opera, the Derby, the panic in the city, even the Reform Bills, seem the more attractive topics. Then there are the Picture Exhibitions, and Flower Shows, and the routs and balls and receptions, all delightful alike to sub and senior, saving that the latter is given to cursing the Eastwind, now an established institution here. But although one-half your acquaintance asks the price of money, and the other when and where the war will break out, I repeat that the proximity of war, except, as a novelty, creates no excitement whatever. It has been explained to us that we stand alone in Europe, and some people affect to be shocked, others to couple the word isolation with the word humiliation. But looked at closely, our position is a dignified one. There are on the Continent a lot of persons scheming for power and territory with as few scruples as their predecessors of the last and much belied century. Except that a dead set is being made against Austria, and that Italy, France, Prussia, Russia are all on the look out for plunder, we know nothing or next to nothing of what is really going on. There is some grand scheme of spoliation in prospect. The Emperors of the French and the Russians stand out for the present, but their weight, in a military sense, presses on all the would-be belligerents. England, however, has nothing to fight for except her honour, not at present touched—and her interests remotely threatened in Belgium and the valley of the Lower Danube, but not yet assailed. If the big fight begins we shall want every ship and man to protect our vital interests, especially in the East, where there are great dangers ahead. In the meantime, we can look quietly but vigilantly, on at the dexterous game these crowned gentlemen are playing. The heart of no nation is engaged in the business except that of Italy. The Italians, however, are boiling over with excitement, quite equal to that of 1859. There is a little more national fervour in Austria oddly enough, the Bohemians and Gallicians, and Hungarians having conceived a hatred of the Prussians. These races are marching to battle, as they think, singing their national, not to say revolutionary, war songs. This is one of the peculiarities of the time. Austria has invoked national passions in defence of herself! The armaments now on foot are enormous. Austria is prepared to bring up nearly a million of men—she thus vindicates her old title, the mother of armies—Prussia has half a million, Italy only a few less, the German States, non-Prussian, or pro-Austrian, have at least a quarter of a million. If France and Russia be included, we get another million. France is daily increasing her disposable forces, and Russia is doing the same. There has been nothing like it since the time of Napoleon I., and here we are sitting quite peacefully on the verge of this whirlpool, flattering ourselves we shall be able to keep out of it, and not adding a man or a gun to our strength. That you will admit is a very remarkable state of things. And to my thinking a very proud one for England—one that shows real self-reliance, and a consciousness that at the right time we shall be able to defend our own all the world over. The little exhibition of impotence at Valparaiso, however, does give a shock to this dream of power and complacent strength.

To revert to matters more minute but still interesting. Three good service pensions, vacant by the promotions of Generals Walker and Colomb to regiments, and the death of Colonel Bouchier, have been bestowed on Colonel Tod, Major General Atherley, and Lieutenant Colonel Conran. Colonel F. Geage, C. B., has become a Major General by the death of Lieutenant General Rawdon. Major General Ainslie has got the command of the troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and Captain J. W. Coventry has become his Aide-de-Camp. Major General Spencer, has for Aide-de-Camp, Captain Marter, of the King's Dragoon Guards. Sir A. Spencer, you may remember, commands in the Western District. Already those who have a keen eye for vacancies and scent them from afar, foreseeing that Sir Sydney Cotton and Sir Robert Garrett must, in October, give up the commands so recently acquired, because they have got each a step of rank. Sir Robert Walpole will cease to command about the same time, and two Brigades become vacant in Ireland. While when Colonel Yorke, C. B., goes in to the fixed establishment, he will leave at the disposal of the Horse Guards the post of commandant at Chelsea. These are pleasant things for the profession to look forward to. But there must be constant movement so long as the rule affecting Staff promotion is observed.

We have now at the Horse Guards a committee on this vexatious subject of musketry instruction. It arose in this way. There were first sharp complaints in the papers about the worry and expense of the Hythe system. The recently returned officers and men from India helped to swell the cry of dissatisfaction. Then Sir Charles Russell took up the question in the House of Commons, basing his complaints on the vexation of the system as regards the army, and its expense as regards the public. Lord Elcho joined in the fray, and General Hay wrote an almost personally abusive letter to the *Times* in defence of himself. In the meantime Lord Hartington pressed by his friends and by military men, called the attention of the Duke of Cambridge to the subject and suggested an inquiry. The Commander-in-Chief thereupon called for reports from all quarters and appointed a committee at the Horse Guards to consider, collate, and sift these reports. The committee consists of General Hay, Lord William Paulet, Sir Robert Walpole, General Ellice, and Colonel de Bathe. Sir James Scarlett is president. It is anticipated that the musketry instruction system will come out of this ordeal a good deal changed, and high time that it should be so. You can make a man a fair shot without worrying him, and all concerned to the point of extinction, and General Hay will find that he must come back to the popular system, which is after all the efficient system. Nevertheless, it remains a fact, that General Hay has done a great deal of good.

Colonel Hamley's volume on "The Operations of War" is now in the hands of the public. It is a very handsome volume, of a nearly square shape. It contains upwards of four hundred pages, fourteen military maps, and three plans, beside a number of illustrations in the nature of diagrams. The scheme of the work is broad and comprehensive and the subject is treated with method, but without pedantry. Colonel Hamley is very far indeed from the martinet school. He is precise without being pedantic, and always clear. The work is divided into six parts. The Modern Conditions of War; The Considerations which must precede the Opening of a Campaign; Operations Illustrating the Relations between the Fronts of Opposing Armies and their respective lines of Communication with their Basis; The same *without* reference to Communications with Basis; The Influence of Obstacles; and Tactics. These are all, of course, subdivided and illustrated by references to actual movements in known campaigns, chiefly those of Napoleon and Wellington, with of course some specimens from the great Frederick's brilliant history. So far as I have read it, this book appears to me to be the most solid work yet produced in the English language upon the vast subject of which it treats. It contains, in short, the fruits of Colonel Hamley's six years' of experience as an instructor, and of his life-long studies of military history.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18th MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain Rennoldson, arrived in harbour about one o'clock yesterday morning with the Overland Mails of the above date. She left Suez on the 28th ultimo at 3-30 A.M., and Aden on the 3rd instant at 1-17 P.M. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Mr. Clark,	Mrs. Phayre & 2 daughters,
" Dunlop,	Miss Moyle,
" Keit,	" Macintire,
" Featherstone,	Lieut. Col. Frazer,
" Fitzgerald,	Mr. Heffernan,
" Aylott,	Mrs. Fruen & child,
" Newby,	Mrs. Clark,
" Davidson,	" Judge and child,
Mrs. McDowell,	Mr. Williamson,
Mrs. Roberts,	" Meade,
Mr. Mason,	" Rolls,

From Marseilles.

Capt. and Mrs. deVitre,	Capt. Chinn,
Mrs. Oldham,	Col. Wallace,
" Plomer,	Major Warden,
Major and Mrs. Graham,	Mr. and Mrs. Scott,
Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Rankin,
" Sturt,	" Joynson,

From Suez.

Capt. Kettlewell,	Mr. Guerriri,
Lieut. Col. Balmain,	" Leopold,
	Mr. Wallis.

From Aden.

11 European rank and file. 2 Native rank and file.

THE *Carnatic* reports the death in the Red Sea of Mr. W. H. Bremner, a passenger from Southampton for Bombay.

On the morning of the same day the steamer *Bhima* was passed in lat. 16·15 N., long. 41·17 E.

On the 7th inst. a man belonging to the 109th Regiment jumped off the forecastle, while labouring under temporary insanity. A heavy sea was running at the time, but a boat was lowered, and he was picked up.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

THERE has been a severe financial panic, which broke out on the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney and Co. (Limited), with liabilities of 12,000,000*l*. The great contracting firm of Peto and Betts, the English Joint Stock Bank, the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, and the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, have also suspended payment.

The Bank Charter Act has been suspended, and the panic has now subsided. The Bank rate of discount has been raised to 10 per cent.

The Redistribution of Seats Bill has been read a second time without a division; it is to be amalgamated with the Franchise Bill before going into committee.

Lord Amberley and Mr. Bernal Osborne have been returned to Parliament for Nottingham.

Mr. Fordyce (Liberal) has been elected M. P. for Aberdeenshire, and Mr. Lascelles (Conservative) for Northallerton.

The cattle plague has broken out in Ireland.

Several additional deaths from cholera have taken place among the German emigrants at Liverpool.

The case of Keighley *v.* Bell terminated in the plaintiff being non-suited.

The sentence on the convict Charlotte Winsor has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

The Derby has been won by Lord Lyon; Bribery colt, second; Rustic, third.

It is stated that Prince Alfred is to be created Duke of Edinburgh and Earl of Kent.

England, France, and Russia are said to be endeavouring to arrange a conference for the settlement of European complications. Warlike preparations are, however, still going on in Austria, Prussia, and Italy.

The warlike enthusiasm in Italy is intense. Garibaldi has accepted the command of the volunteers.

In Prussia there is a strong popular feeling against war.

A party of Fenians has seized a British schooner off the coast of Maine.

A serious negro riot has occurred at Memphis.

Valparaiso has been bombarded by the Spanish fleet, and a large amount of property destroyed. The British residents complain of the conduct of the English Minister and the Naval Commander, and the subject has been discussed in both Houses of Parliament.

Colonel Hobbs, 6th Regt. committed suicide on his voyage from Jamaica to England. He had been declared insane by a medical board.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Lieut. Colonel T. Seager, Bengal Infantry, General Sir Wm. Cator, Mrs. Keble.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Overland Mail, May 18.)

RARELY, if ever, since this journal was first established, has there been a more exciting week than that which has just passed. Nothing is more true, in public affairs, than that "one fire burns out another's burning." Scarcely had the Reform excitement been subdued by the great European crisis, and the alarm of a coming war of unexampled magnitude, when the blaze even of that was put out by a financial panic at our own doors, which, for a time, made us forgetful of everything besides. Half a century hence old men will speak of this monetary crisis of May, 1866. It can hardly be said that the storm came suddenly upon us, for there had been premonitory mutterings before; but people were hardly less astounded when the great crash came than if it had wholly taken them by surprise. Of course we do not suppose that we are communicating new facts to our readers in India, when we speak of such events as the great failure of Overend, Gurney and Co. "Ill news flies apace;" and we do not doubt that even as we write, India is in possession of the disastrous tidings. It was on Thursday, the 10th of May, that the great discount house, whose wealth and stability were once held to be second only to those of the Bank of England, threw the whole country into a state of fever by announcing its inability to meet its engagements. The news spread like wildfire, and there were few who did not believe that the downfall of this gigantic establishment was only the precursor of a wide-spread ruin, and that the whole city would soon be one great wreck. In such a crisis it commonly happens that our fears make the danger which we are eager to avert. As when a cry of "fire" is raised in a theatre or other crowded place, thousands rush to the doors, and seeking egress at the same time, trample each other down until many are trodden to death, who, if they had remained quietly in their seats would have escaped unhurt, so when a great fear seizes the monied crowd, every man, eager to secure his own safety, rushes madly to the bank or other place where his deposits are lodged, and makes the danger by endeavouring suddenly to withdraw them. Thus thousands trample each other to death who would have been perfectly safe if they had remained quiet. Nor is the mischief done in such a case chargeable only to the actors. The talkers do much to disseminate the evil. Idle tongues are set at work by thousands and tens of thousands. The best names are bandied about freely in connection with the wildest and falsest rumours. Few people at such a time are sufficiently cool and collected to discriminate between truth and error. A rampant state of credulity prevails everywhere. Lies of the most improbable character are freely believed and eagerly circulated, and many hasten on to the ruin of themselves and others upon the faith only of idle or malicious reports.

But this great storm which has swept over us has happily been short-lived. Its violence was soon expended. The crisis was one of sufficient magnitude to demand the intervention of the *Deus ex Machinâ*, who appeared opportunely in the person of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a suspension of the Bank Act in his hand. The extraordinary excitement which prevailed in the city on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning—when Lombard Street and Birchin Lane presented a dense and impervious block of people, everybody eager to clutch his money, and no one willing to trust his neighbour—rendered it necessary that something should be done. An influential deputation, therefore, headed by the Governor of the Bank of England, went up to Mr. Gladstone on Friday afternoon, and in the course of that evening he informed the House that Government were prepared to relax the terms of the Bank Charter Act so as to afford relief to the community under the existing extraordinary pressure. When this was known on the following morning, the excitement began to abate, and ever since the state of affairs has been slowly but surely improving. Of course there have been other failures than the gigantic one with which the crash commenced. But the wonder is that there have been so few. No one doubts that there has been, for some time past, in our monetary relations, a very unhealthy state of credit—that the whole finance system of the country has been in such an unnatural state of tension that it might have been predicted that if it were to snap at one point, it would collapse from one end to the other. But in reality this has not happened. On former occasions, when a panic of this kind has set in, one establishment after another has fallen, like the parts of a house built with a pack of cards; and to escape unruined was an exceptional piece of good fortune. That in this instance the disasters have been so few would seem to indicate after all a constitutional soundness greater than was supposed. We have had many years of peace and prosperity, and have seldom, therefore, been in a better condition to sustain the results of our recent intemperance. If the foundation had been less solid, such a tornado as this would not have merely shaken, but destroyed the whole edifice.

We do not, however, underrate the mischief that has been done, or the misery that has been occasioned. There has been a general depreciation of securities of all kinds, and many, doubtless, now find that they have suddenly lost half their fortunes. These are the timid and untrusting holders, who, on the first sound of alarm, rushed madly into the market to sell their shares at any price that could be obtained. It was given out that there was scarcely a joint-stock bank in the country that could stand the pressure; so whilst depositors rushed to withdraw their money, shareholders hastened to disencumber themselves of their responsibilities. In such times, the fools are aided and abetted by the rogues. False reports are purposely circulated by operators for a fall, who pick out the soundest establishments for their operations, and "go in and win" with a certainty of success. We doubt not that during the past week the knowing ones have made more money on the Stock Exchange than on Epsom Downs. Any man, for example, with capital at his disposal, might have made, and might still make, a fortune by purchasing the shares of the Agra and Masterman's Bank at their present depreciated rates. On the second day of the panic there was a run upon the bank, occasioned to some extent, we imagine, by the belief that it was largely connected with an unsuccessful finance company. The shock was borne bravely; all demands were so promptly met that on the next day there was no recurrence of the pressure. But the shares fell in an alarming manner, and they are only now beginning to recover. Confidence, however, will soon be thoroughly restored, and then numbers will reproach themselves for their precipitancy in throwing good property away. A bank that has for so many years been distinguished by a wise and cautious administration of its affairs, was not likely to have launched suddenly into hazardous speculations; but at such times, as we have said, no one reflects, no one reasons. There is general distrust, general alarm, and every man treads down his neighbour in his eagerness to escape an imaginary danger.

If people exercise, during the next few weeks, a wise forbearance, the danger will pass away, and the inconvenience, though not removed, will greatly diminish. At present everybody is feeling it more or less. The tightness of the money-market affects all classes of society. No one will pay away money who can help it, except, perhaps, in the restless pursuit of pleasure, which nothing can check. It has been observed, however, that on Wednesday—our great national holiday of the Derby-day—the Stock-exchange had not, *moresuo*, quite emptied itself out on Epsom Downs, and there were altogether more tarryers in the city than had been known for many years. On the other hand a curious statement has been made to the effect that the London theatres have seldom or never been more crowded than on the three last nights of last week, when the panic was at its height. There were similar appearances during the great French Revolution, when people oscillated between the playhouse and the guillotine; so, perhaps, the phenomenon is a natural one.

When a man's own house is on fire he does not concern himself much about the conflagration of a neighbouring city. This great monetary crisis has so absorbed public interest during the last week, that even the great war which threatens to desolate Europe has for a time shrivelled into something like insignificance. But now we are beginning to think and to talk about it again, and happily in better spirits than before. War is less certain than it was. We cannot say that the danger has passed, but it is less portentous than it was at the time when last we wrote. We have, from the first, hinted at the possibility of an European Congress—for truly, if ever there were an occasion on which the great principle of international arbitration might advantageously be brought into play we have it now palpably before us. For the three great Powers of England, France, and Russia are not immediately concerned in these pending conflicts, and it is at least possible that they might interpose with some chance of success. Now, reports of such interposition are gradually gaining ground—so much so, that already they have made an impression on the Stock Exchange, and the value of Government securities has therefore risen. There is a growing belief that Austria may at last be induced to consent to the cession of Venetia, if the price can be agreed upon—a price to be paid partly in money and partly in territory. It is possible that this may eventually be arranged without much, if any, loss of dignity by Austria, who must at least admit, in principle,

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that Venice is part of Italy. If this can be accomplished, the sting would be removed from the tail of the alleged treaty between Prussia and Italy, and there would be a better chance of the rupture between the former Power and Austria being bridged over by a judicious compromise. All these, however, are mere speculations. The only fact to be announced is, not that peace has become probable since the despatch of the last mail, but that there is a growing hopefulness that the tendencies of events are in that direction. We cannot say how long this may last. The fact is that what is superficially the most hopeful sign of all is, if you probe it, the most hopeful. As soon as the transfer of Venetia to Italy is conceded, there will be a general question of territorial redistribution, which will evolve complications more difficult and more perilous than those which are now before us. Of course if all this can be managed without a war, so much the better. It is wiser to negotiate for it than to fight for it. But there is small possibility of any redistribution satisfying all parties concerned, and unless all are satisfied, there is nothing left for us but to revert to—

"The good old rule, the simple plan,
That he should take who has the power,
And he should keep who can."

THE debates in Parliament have not been without interest. The redistribution of seats and the state of Ireland have been the chief topics of discourse, but they want freshness, and neither has engaged much public attention. There is still a sort of uneasy feeling as regards the permanency of the present Administration. But time is in favour of the present incumbents of the Treasury Bench. We have now come upon the ides of Whitsuntide; and there is every reason to believe that the Government now will float calmly into the haven of the recess.

AT length India has had a hearing. Two speakers and six or seven hearers have evinced their interest in the great question of Indian land tenures. But nobody must be disheartened by this. Mr. Smollett, who introduced the subject, fell upon evil times. In the midst of a crisis in Europe, and a still more portentous crisis in the City, how was it likely that anything so remote from our every day considerations, personal and political, as the land revenue systems of Madras and Bombay should excite any interest in Parliament? Mr. Smollett made a speech, and Mr. Stansfeld answered him, very sufficingly, we think, and "the motion was withdrawn," as Indian motions commonly are. Next morning a scattered handful of people read the dialogue in the papers, and on the day afterwards the *Times* observed, with much force, that one presumed advantage of the transfer of the direct Government of India to the Crown was, that the country and the people would excite more interest in Parliament and in the public mind, but that really the result had been something altogether different.

We have now, in this session of 1866, come upon the Whitsuntide holidays; and not even the great Indian army question has yet had a hearing. On the other hand, it is to be observed the the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Communications has been steadily prosecuting its work, and that very shortly it will deliver itself of a report. There can be no doubt that the establishment of a weekly mail to Bombay will form part of its recommendations. Besides this matter of the mails, the imperfections of our telegraphic system have been under consideration, and we may be sure that there will be recommendations in favour of entering into a convention with the foreign States through which our messages pass, so as to secure their accurate transmission by English telegraphers. The session will not be wholly a barren one as respects India if these things be placed on a satisfactory footing.

There is one more noticeable fact before us. It has been announced by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords, that the arrangements for the administration, at the India Office, of the several military (widows' and orphans') funds have been completed. We believe that they are these—the Financial Secretary of the India Office (Mr. Secombe) is to be chief director of the funds; Mr. Algernon West, long, and we may add, most favourably known as private secretary to the Secretary of State for India, is to be deputy or assistant director; and there are to be four other seats at the board, of which Colonel Freeth and Mr. Maddock are to fill two, on behalf of Bengal, whilst Madras and Bombay is each to supply an officer to represent its particular interests. It may be presumed that the chief business of the fund, in what may be called its social rather than its financial aspects, will devolve upon Mr. West, whose whole time will be given to it. The duties of such an office are of a peculiar character, and knowing well what they are, we have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that Mr. West is likely to perform them in a manner to give satisfaction to all who are brought in personal relations with him in connection with the Widows' and Orphans' Funds of the Indian armies. It has been observed elsewhere that in such an office as this the stamp of the *gentleman* is more important than any other stamp, and in this opinion we heartily concur.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

VIENNA, *May* 18.—Field-Marshal von Benedek, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, has just issued the first order of the day to the soldiers under his command. The order is dated the 12th inst., from temporary head-quarters in this capital. In fervent words the Field-Marshal expresses his confidence in the army and in the justice of the Austrian cause. The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone. No time is mentioned for the commencement of warlike operations, but the order says that the army has been got ready for defence, and to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperor and the country.

VIENNA, MAY 17 (*Evening*).—The negotiations which have been carried on between Count von Bismarck and Count Karolyi have led to no result, since Count von Bismarck claims on behalf of Prussia the military and diplomatic representation of the whole of Northern Germany. The Emperor of Russia has addressed another autograph letter to the King of Prussia.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

THE rumours that England, France, and Russia are engaged in negotiations for the prevention of war in Europe are repeated this morning. Earl Cowley, Baron Budberg, and M. Drouyn de l'Huys are represented as having agreed upon the basis for a conference—that basis being that the questions to be settled shall be Venetia, Schleswig-Holstein, and Federal Reform. The *Independance Belge* says:—"Austria has been confidently informed of the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig-Holstein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultation with the Estates of the Duchies. She demands that the basis proposed by Prussia for a reform of the Federal constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetian question, she wishes to know what territorial compensation would be offered her in exchange for the cession of that province to Italy." Some, however, believe that the truth with regard to these diplomatic rumours will turn out to be that France, with a view to put upon record that she has exhausted ingenuity and patience in her disinterested efforts to make peace, is making a series of impracticable suggestions, the failure of which is part of her calculations.

A Berlin telegram says that "the increasing probability of the assembly of a congress is exercising a tranquilizing influence upon the public mind. The armaments, however, have not been relaxed, and the concentration of troops is proceeding with perfect regularity. In military circles but little weight is attached to the news respecting the proposed congress." Yesterday the King had a conference with his generals.

A despatch from Vienna dated yesterday says:—"Intelligence continues to be received here of military preparations, and of the adoption of loyal addresses to the Emperor by the inhabitants of different towns of Austria. In view of the imminence of war the Government is said to be deliberating upon a plan for summoning to Vienna delegates from all the provincial Diets to constitute a united assembly representing the entire monarchy. As regards the attitude of the Middle States, it is said that they have expressed a desire that Austria shall declare herself to be no longer bound by the Gastein Convention. Their active co-operation with Austria cannot be expected until such a declaration shall have been made. The plan for the assembly of a Congress submitted to the Vienna Cabinet by Count Mulinen, with the concurrence of France, is said to have been decisively rejected by the Austrian Government." A later despatch reports that "in commercial circles an utterly improbable rumour is current that hostilities have broken out between the Austrian and Prussian troops on the frontier.

According to the *Italie* a perfect understanding exist between the Italian Government and General Garibaldi. The general will only leave Caprera upon the King's summons at the proper moment. The *Unita Italiana* publishes the following as an authentic letter from Garibaldi addressed by him to a friend in Parma:—"Caprera, May 8.—I have given no orders to any persons in Parma to make enrolments of volunteers. The youth of Italy know their duty and will not be deluded. When Italy wants me, be assured I shall not fail.—Garibaldi."

The Italian Ministry has sustained a defeat in the Chambers on a question of taxation.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A telegram from Bucharest states that on the 16th inst. a fierce conflict took place in Giurgevo between a body of Turkish soldiers and some armed Roumanians, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

THE annual meeting of the shareholders was held on the 15th inst. at the offices, Threadneedle-street—Mr. Geo. G. Nicol in the chair. The report, which has already appeared in our columns, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed regret that owing to the deed of settlement the board could not meet the shareholders earlier, especially as the shares had been so much and so needlessly depreciated. He begged the shareholders not to part with their shares at the present price. The board had had to contend with considerable competition for deposits among the banks in Bombay, and hence there had been some falling off there; but, on the whole, the deposits were about the same as they were a year ago. The state of the cotton trade and of the exchanges had operated unfavourably. He regretted that the balance of profit amounted only to 38,000*l*. This was owing partly to the heavy loss which the company had sustained in Bombay. The manager sent out seemed from his previous career the very man to shield the company against loss; but nevertheless they had been great sufferers. He had no doubt the result of recent events in India would be the confinement of banking business to a very few establishments, and among them that bank would, he believed, take a leading place. The business of the current year was very satisfactory; and, so far as he knew, there was no prospect of any loss. They held some bills of Overend and Gurney, and Barned's, but they were not likely to sustain any loss by them. He did not anticipate danger at any point except Bombay, where there was not unlikely to be a monetary crisis; but they had now a very prudent manager there, and come what might they were fully protected. The branches had been weeded of dangerous elements, and the board would not allow any of the managers or other officers to speculate. They had now a body of officers of whom any company might be proud, and he felt certain that such scandalous events as he commented upon last year would not occur again. The telegraphic communication with India was working most satisfactorily for that bank by keeping the directors informed of all that was taking place in the East. It was impossible for any bank to be more thoroughly supervised or its affairs to be more thoroughly audited than theirs. The telegraphic communication with India was working most satisfactorily for this bank, in lessening to a material extent the dangers to which it might otherwise be exposed; and nothing could contribute more to rendering banking in India altogether free from danger than a thoroughly free system of communication by telegraph with India and China. If such a system was organized banking in India and China would be as safe as banking in London. A committee of the House of Commons was now considering the subject, and any influence the proprietors could bring to bear in promoting the object in view would redound to the enhancement of the value of their own property. In order to show the minuteness of the audit, he might observe that two or three members of Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, and Co.'s staff were working at the bank nearly the whole year, and though the cost thus incurred was 600*l*. a year, he was sure the shareholders would consider that amount well expended. The custom had been always to keep six months' dividend in hand, in order that the shareholders might depend upon receiving their dividends regularly on the 1st July and the 1st January. That had worked well, and although after paying the dividend at the rate of 13½ per cent. for the last year they were unable to carry forward a sufficient amount now, they were very desirous of continuing the practice. He was happy to say that the profits were now looking so well that the directors intended to pay a dividend on the 1st of July, as usual. He hoped that, until they had accumulated a sum sufficient, the shareholders would sanction their being as moderate as possible, but he had no doubt that they would be able to pay a dividend in July and January that would be entirely satisfactory to the proprietors. Next year he hoped to meet them in their new premises.

Mr. Bingley inquired what was the amount of loss incurred last year from the manager at Bombay having departed from his instructions.

The Chairman was in the hands of the shareholders; but as the meeting was open to the public, and as those details only concerned the proprietors, the board thought it better to withhold them. At the same time, if any proprietor would call upon him or the manager, the fullest information would be afforded.

Mr. Cowan considered that the losses should have been stated in the profit and loss account. (No, no.)

A shareholder thought it was quite sufficient to know that the losses had all been provided for.

The resolution adopting the report was seconded by Mr. D. Larnach, and unanimously carried.

Messrs. D. Larnach and G. May, the directors retiring by rotation were re-elected; the auditors were also re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the meeting.

CHILI.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO BY THE SPANISH FLEET.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

ADVICES from Valparaiso, received *via* New York, bring detailed accounts of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet. Spain, in her encounter with the Republic of Chili, has had greatly the advantage in the weight of metal and the size of ships; but these things have not prevented her from sustaining one disastrous repulse and some mortifying, if not considerable, losses. Stung, as it would seem, to fury by this treatment on the part of an enemy whom she had attacked because she despised him, Spain has determined that the recollection of her disasters shall be obliterated in the magnitude of her vengeance. The town of Valparaiso occupies a position which lays it entirely open to the attack of a hostile fleet. Unable otherwise to bring the Chilian Republic to terms, the Spanish admiral informed them that, unless his requisitions were complied with, he should feel himself under the necessity of bombarding this defenceless town. Four days were given to remove women, children, and non-combatants, and after that time had elapsed the town would be given up to all the extremities of war. At the expiration of the period of four days the English, French, and American squadrons withdrew to a place at a safe distance from the scene of the impending calamity, and became witnesses, with feelings which it is quite unnecessary to describe, of the shameful abuse of the rights of war and the cruel outrage on the property and interests of private persons which then ensued. The Spanish ships took up their position at the place which pleased them best, and levelled their guns at the defenceless town. Two or three blank shots were fired as a last warning, and then the execution began. Without the slightest attempt at resistance, without a single shot being fired in answer, the Spanish men-of-war poured their red-hot shot into a defenceless city, which had been made by half a century of unceasing industry one of the richest and most prosperous of the southern half of the New World. For three hours and a half the relentless storm of projectiles rained upon Valparaiso; the warehouses, full of foreign merchandise, were consumed, the public buildings were destroyed, and a dreadful fire was kindled, which the incessant labours of eighteen hours were barely able to quench. The loss of life, owing to the notice given, was very small; not more, it is said, than two were killed, and some three or four wounded. The very impossibility of defence save the carnage which must otherwise have taken place. After this act of cowardly and inefficient vengeance, the Spanish fleet returned to their moorings, and the squadrons of France, England, and America to the positions which they had occupied before the bombardment began.

A writer in the *Times*, who has given a long account of the affair, says:—"The Chilians might have prepared from the beginning a vigorous defence in Valparaiso, if they had choosen to expose this commercial town to the havoc of war. The English and American Ministers repeatedly protested against the use of arms of any description in Valparaiso, on account of the immense amount of neutral property there. They induced the authorities to take down a few old guns employed on the hills to salute foreign men-of-war on their arrival at the port. The Chilian Government declare that Mr. Thomson had assured them that so long as Valparaiso remained undefended it could not be attacked, and that if any fortifications were built or arms used, England would make Chili answerable for all the property of British subjects that might be lost or destroyed. Unfortunately for the foreign residents at Valparaiso, they are, and must necessarily be, the principal sufferers by this dreadful catastrophe. It is supposed that the destruction of the Custom-house stores on which the Spaniards wreaked their vengeance, will entail on the English a loss of about twenty millions of dollars, on the French about three millions, and on other nations about six millions. The streets burnt or battered down by the Spanish mortars and cannon were chiefly inhabited by French shopkeepers and English marine-store dealers. An indignation meeting of the British subjects resident in Valparaiso has been held, at which resolutions regarding Mr. Thomson and Admiral Denman's conduct in this emergency have been carried *nem. con.* These resolutions have been forwarded to the Foreign Office, and the charges contained in them have been the subject of discussion in Parliament, as will be seen from our Parliamentary intelligence.

A report forwarded by Commodore Rodgers, the American naval commander, to his own Government has been published. He says that when he arrived at Valparaiso with the squadron under his command he called upon the English admiral, who informed him that "he intended to prevent any sudden bombardment, and would only suffer it after ample notice." To this Commodore Rodgers made no reply, but having considered it, he, on the next day, told the British admiral he would join him in preventing any sudden bombardment, and "would also go as much further as he choose." Commodore Rodgers says he assured the admiral that the American ironclad *Monadnock* could take care of the Spanish ship *Numancia*; that from target experience he was certain that in no less than thirty seconds, nor more than thirty minutes, the *Monadnock*, herself unscathed, would leave only the mastheads of the *Numancia* above water, and that the English and American wooden vessels could look out for the Spanish wooden vessels. The commodore explains his reason for making these propositions, and continues:—"The English admiral said at first that he would go with me, for I plainly declared that I would not take a step without him. I said that I had no intention of becoming a catspaw to draw European chesnuts out of the fire, and then have the Powers I served laughing at my singed paws while they enjoyed the fruits of my temerity. The English admiral finally determined to throw the responsibility upon the English Minister, who did not choose to act in the premises. English co-operation having failed, no separate action on my part was taken, as none had been proposed. I have used such measures as I could to bring about an accommodation, but without success." Commodore Rodgers then describes the bombardment, and says, in all he did he consulted freely with the American Minister, General Kilpatrick, and was guided by his counsel and advice.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 14TH MAY.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BILL.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Redistribution of Seats Bill without any remarks, and was followed immediately by

Mr. Disraeli, who commenced by addressing himself to the question of small boroughs, agreeing with Mr. Gladstone that they did not deserve any particular condemnation on account of venality, and disclaiming all disposition to defend them as furnishing the only mode of access to Parliament to such men as Pitt, Fox, and Canning in the belief that under our free system such men would always find their way into the House. The Government, he maintained, had taken too narrow and meagre a view of the constitutional functions of small boroughs, and in support of this proposition he entered into an elaborate dissertation on the various parts of our electoral system, showing that while the land, manufactures, and commerce were readily and naturally represented by the counties, large boroughs, and seaport towns, the professions and the men of Indian and colonial experience—whose presence added greatly to the knowledge and consequent influence of the House of Commons—could only find access by means of small boroughs. "For example," said Mr. Disraeli, "I see before me a gallant gentleman, a man acknowledged to possess brilliant accomplishments and attainments, but who upon one subject—his knowledge of the East—is perfectly unrivalled. If to-morrow the affairs of Persia, or any question connected with Central Asia, came under discussion, he is precisely the man to whom the House would look for advice; and it is most advisable, therefore, that he should have a seat in this House, although, unfortunately, he sits on the other side. But why is he here? Because he has been sent by the small borough of Frome, which you are going to disfranchise. [The Chancellor of the Exchequer—We do not propose to touch Frome.] I beg your pardon; it was touched in the first list which came into my possession; but, at any rate, the correction will not invalidate my argument—for to what place were we first indebted for sending the hon. and gallant gentleman among us? It was the small borough of Reigate, which you propose to disfranchise." (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli then referred to Mr. Kirkman Hodgson and Mr. Baring, two great authorities on monetary affairs, both of whom sat for small boroughs—the one for Bridport, and the other for Huntingdon; and continued:—"I would now call your attention to one of the most important points in this subject—namely, the representation of India. One cause of the present deficiency in this respect is the loss of a minister whose absence I think we must all deplore. He had not, perhaps, all those qualities which enable a man to control a popular assembly; but every man must acknowledge that for administrative capacity and experience few men are equal to Lord Halifax. He was perfect master of the business of the great departments of the State, and I have rarely met any man who was his equal in quickness of perception. Unfortunately, we have lost him; but when he was here the advice he gave us showed that he was completely master of his subject. And how desirable it is that we should have men in this House as to whom, whether we look to their information or judgment, we know the moment they rise to enter into an Indian debate that their information is accurate and their judgment sound. I remember some who have been very much looked up to in this respect—Sir James Hogg, Sir John Willoughby, and Mr. Prinsep. Sir James Hogg was member for Honiton, which you propose to disfranchise; Sir James Willoughby was member for Leominster, which you propose to disfranchise; and Mr. Prinsep was member for Harwich, which you propose to disfranchise. These are very important facts, and the House should consider them seriously." After protesting that the Conservative party had no special interest in the question of small boroughs, Mr. Disraeli expressed his entire approval of the proposal of the Government to give representatives to communities which had developed in wealth and population since 1832, which was the first reason for this attack on half the small boroughs of the country (remarking incidentally that on the question of increasing the numbers of the House he was not now prepared to give an opinion); but the second reason, to give additional members to communities already represented, he condemned as involving the principle of plurality of representation, which was entirely foreign to our electoral system. Plurality of votes might be the most efficient means of defending minorities under universal suffrage, but the law of England looked upon the constituencies as a political order which ought to be numerous and varied, but at the same time select, and it recognized the complete equality of all political citizens. But as the elector of 50,000*l*. a year, though he had no more votes than the freeholder who lived on 30*s*. a week, was infinitely more powerful by his wealth and social influence, so Manchester, if her interests were attacked, would find more numerous and strenuous defenders than Harwich, though they had each but two members. It was opinions, not numbers, that members were sent to represent, and the consequences of adopting property and population as the only test in apportioning members would be to produce an inconvenient monotony, and would assimilate the House of Commons to a Polish Diet. Having discussed the origin of plurality of members, which in early times, he maintained in a playful spirit, was a mere matter of convenience, and having explained that three members were given to some counties by Lord Althorp, not on any principle, but a rough means of equalizing the distribution of seats between town and country, he passed to the proposed system of grouping, which, he said, was entirely foreign to this country, and he objected to it on the ground that it would aggravate present anomalies by a process of wanton injustice, and would succeed only in producing an enfeebled and imperfect local representation. As illustrations of these aggravated anomalies he mentioned that Dorchester and Wareham grouped would have a population of 14,500, but only one member, while Poole, close by, with a population just over 8,000, would still retain two members, and the group of Bridport, Honiton, and Lyme, with 15,000 inhabitants, would be reduced from five to one member, while Tiverton, with just above 8,000 inhabitants, would continue to be represented by two members; and after showing also how the system would entail increased expense, and pointing out other inconveniences, he asserted that it would establish a caucus system under which skilful agents would get possession of the majority in two of the three boroughs, and the third would never be consulted at all. He pointed out that there was no analogy between the groups proposed to be created by the bill and the Scotch groups, inasmuch as the latter were formed of boroughs hitherto unrepresented, and there was nothing but country between them, while the boroughs in the English groups were already represented and were separated in many cases by towns far exceeding them in rising wealth and importance. But though he condemned this scheme as violent and fanciful, and certain to prove a failure, he did not object to the principle of grouping if applied to unrepresented boroughs admitting that the only safe mode of obtaining representatives for the new boroughs was by reducing the representative power of the old boroughs. He explained at length the principle on which he would group large unrepresented boroughs, suggesting that Middlesborough should be grouped with Stockton-on-Tees, Dewsbury with Batley and other towns in the neighbourhood, Burnly with Colne, Padiham, Accrington, and Todmorden, Staleybridge with Glossop, Hyde, and Dukinfield, and Gravesend with Dartford. He showed how, by this system of grouping and a fair revision of boundaries, the county constituencies would be relieved of many elements not properly belonging to them which perverted their character; and on this latter point of boundaries he criticized severely the imperfections of the bill. He ascribed the delay which had occurred in dealing with these measures not to want of time, but to the hurried manner in which the Government had treated the question. In reply to those who called for a settlement, he replied that ignorance never settled any question, and on this matter he asserted there was a double ignorance of fact and principle. Neither the country, the House, nor the Government sufficiently understood the subject, and as they had all got into the what he called "a scrape," they must help the Chancellor of the Exchequer to recross the rubicon and to rebuild his bridges. He exhorted Mr. Gladstone not to sacrifice his country, his party and his own great name to pique, and pointed out to him that, being still at the head of a majority, he could, without dishonour, withdraw this bill, hastily conceived, and thus gratify the wishes of the country and of the majority of the House. Then by calling in the interval for ample and correct information as to the borough and county constituencies, by sending out a commission to report on the boundaries of all the Parliamentary boroughs of the kingdom, and by maturing a complete scheme for grouping the unrepresented towns of the kingdom, he would be able next session to produce a measure which could command the support of all parties.

Mr. Cardwell followed, expressing his surprise at Mr. Disraeli's new views on the functions of small boroughs, contrasting them with Lord Stanley's in 1859, and arguing by the example of Sir H. Cairns, Sir F. Kelly, the Lord Advocate and other members, that the professions and men of Indian and colonial experience already entered the House by means of large constituencies. Mr. Disraeli had referred to India and said, "you are going to lay hands upon Honiton, Leominster and Harwich, boroughs which have sent to Parliament men of eminence and well-acquainted with Indian matters." "But," said Mr. Cardwell, "if this bill passes, we are certainly going to follow the course alluded to by the right hon. gentleman. The right hon. gentleman did not remember that in the bill which he himself introduced in 1859 all boroughs possessing populations of less than 6,000 inhabitants were to have the sacrilegious hands of the then Government laid upon them, and it does so happen—for I have just referred—that these three boroughs, Honiton, Leominster, and Harwich, were included in the list. As far, then, as the illustrations of the right hon. gentleman are concerned, and illustrations, as he says, are superior to arguments, they have not added much force to the argument which he desires to recommend to the House. But, after all, what is this argument? Are we to have it seriously contended that in order to perfect the representation of this House we are to retain a large number of these small boroughs, which everybody knows, if not more accessible to corrupt influences are far more accessible to nomination than larger constituencies? The fundamental principle of the Reform Act was the abolition of those smaller constituencies, and the substitution in their places of those great communities, the centres of wealth, the depositories of skill, industry, and of commerce, the members for which when they come to the House bring with them, not only their personal qualities, their learning and their intelligence, but bring also those influences which rightly enough are inseparable from the representation of great constituencies." Mr. Cardwell denied that the system of grouping would produce expense, or any of the other inconveniences alleged against it, remarking that all objections must apply equally to groups of represented and unrepresented bodies, which last were supported by Mr. Disraeli. After combatting other arguments employed by Mr. Disraeli against the bill, he pointed out that the essence of the plan which he had suggested for grouping and the revision of boundaries was to eliminate from the county constituencies all elements of freedom and variety, and declining unreservedly to accept the suggestion for a withdrawal of the bill, he appealed to the good sense of the House to accept this attempt as a just and moderate settlement.

Mr. A. Walsh, speaking as a member for one of the condemned boroughs, Leominster, censured the partiality of the scheme, and explained the drawing of the line at a population of 8,000 by the fact that if it had been carried up to 10,000 it would have hit seventeen more boroughs, of which sixteen were Conservative and one Liberal. He exhorted all the menaced members on both sides to act together, and not to allow themselves to be sacrificed in detail.

After some remarks from Mr. Hancourt, the other member for Leominster, in condemnation of the measure, and Mr. J. Hardy, who objected principally to the conjunction of his borough, Dartmouth, with the two incongruous constituencies of Totnes and Ashburton, Mr. Dutton admitted that the bill was moderate, and might be made generally satisfactory, but criticized the manner in which some of the boroughs were grouped, without reference to geographical convenience. He should have preferred a proposal to obtain 60 seats by taking one member from all boroughs under 15,000 inhabitants.

Sir S. Northcote asked what were the intentions of the Government as to Mr. Bouverie's instruction to the committee to fuse the two bills into one; and what would be the technical effect of agreeing to that instruction on other amendments which might be made on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that, as it seemed the general wish of the House, that the two bills should be combined into one, the Government would accede to Mr. Bouverie's motion. He fixed the committee for the 28th instant.

The Speaker explained, as a matter of order, that the acceptance of the instruction would not interfere with any other amendments.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Scotch and Irish Reform Bills were not read a second time, but were also postponed to the 28th inst.

THE PANIC.

(*From the Daily News, May* 11.)

GRAVE events are overtaking us, throwing domestic political questions, and even the interest felt in a great foreign war, into the background. It would be foolish and wrong if it were only possible to conceal that we are on the eve of—or rather, that we have already entered upon—one of those great monetary crisis which are among the severest forms of mischief that can overtake a higly organised commercial nation. The collapse of the great joint-stock company of Overend, Gurney, and Co. is calculated to excite an amount of anxiety and alarm with which the uneasiness excited by recent failures of banks and discount companies is not for a moment to be compared. The material loss implied in such a failure is serious, but the blow thus given to credit is a national calamity for which it would be difficult to find a measure. For years, or rather for generations past, the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., whether as a private firm or a joint-stock company, has borne an important part in sustaining the operations of banking and commercial credit, and its fall must have far-reaching consequences both direct and indirect. Both London and country banks have been accustomed to lodge large deposits with Overend, Gurney, and Co., and there appears little doubt that the sudden withdrawal of these deposits has immediately led to the suspension.

The occasion is one that calls for an eminent display of fortitude and equanimity, of prudence combined with public spirit. The persevering inculcation of distrust has at length done its work; a panic fear has taken possession of many minds, and threatens to produce disastrous consequences. At such a time traders should remember that panic is quite as hurtful to them as it is dangerous to the world. Let us confront the situation with open eyes and in the daylight, but confront it as men. Speculation is as rife for the fall as it lately was for the rise; and we must even be prepared to see the prices of bank shares carried down to a point to utterly destroy confidence, and produce a run for deposits.

The moment is very opportune for alarm—confidence is shaken to the base—a European war is imminent—the reserve of the Bank is very low; foreign securities are sent here to be converted into money—gold leaves the Bank; loans are called in at the very moment when it is next to impossible to pay them, and the question is not whether money can be got at 8, 9, or 10 per cent. on property, but whether it can be got at all. Assuming this fright to continue, and that the joint-stock banks, with their enormous deposits, have to collect their resources to meet a drain from their depositors, what may not be the ruin to come? Is there not danger that we shall witness again the dead lock of 1857, when it was virtually impracticable to borrow money even on Consols, when the Bank of England itself was the pressing borrower to recruit its reserve, and when help in the money market, even to the soundest, was asked in vain? This is not a question of wild currency crotchets. No appeal is now made to save unsound institutions, or to aid "modern financing." The question is whether, from a collapse of joint-stock or other speculation, all credit is to be annihilated, the great commerce of this country to be brought to a stand-still, and its immense wealth to have, even for a short space, no medium of conversion? In fact the evil which we underwent in 1847 and 1857 is impending now. The public, vaguely and generally alarmed, seem bent on hoarding. There is no foreign drain of any moment. Despite the panic which has raged for nearly a month past on the Paris Bourse, the rate of discount there stands quietly at 3½. Here the question is—Shall we be able to get discount at all? The crisis is one of unparalleled rapidity and severity, and so truly national in its effects as to demand the serious attention of the Government, which must feel bound to consider if any and what remedy can be applied. No man is better able to grasp the question than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he will only exercise his independent judgment and not take counsel from a class of persons who are immediately interested in upholding the Act of 1844 in what is called its integrity. Twice it has been imperatively necessary to suspend it: a third ordeal has arrived. Let the Government follow the example of 1857, watch from day to day the events passing before them, and not delay action until ruin has become general. The momentous question that comes home to every merchant is, whether through the working of the Bank Act property is to become practically inconvertible? It is to be remembered that we have had experience of crisis when the possibility of converting a security into money has not in the least depended on the quality of that security, when money could not be got even for Consols. Are moneylenders and others to be alarmed into hoarding, and all the wealth and great resources of this country to be rendered, even for a week or two, next to useless, because capitalists, watching the decline in the Bank's reserve, and panic-stricken by the failures of a few banks or companies, hold their hands, and refuse to lend at all?

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

(*From the Daily News, May* 10.)

THE third half-yearly meeting was held yesterday, by adjournment, at the office of the company, in Clement's lane; Mr. A. Schoales in the chair.

The report of the directors states the balance-sheet to the 31st December last, showed that, after deducting all expenses, there remained a credit balance of 558*l*. 12*s*. 11*d*., which it was proposed to carry forward to the next account.

During the commercial difficulties and money pressure, which caused so many disasters amongst the banking establishments in Bombay and other parts of the East in the past year, the bank had during that period sustained no loss by bad debts. By the contemplated amalgamation with the London and Mediterranean Bank, a subscribed capital of nearly two millions sterling was to have been secured to the bank, on the condition that the London and Bombay Bank should advance, on the security of the assets and share lists of the London and Mediterranean Bank, a certain amount of funds to aid the liquidators in a satisfactory realisation of its assets. That advance was accordingly made, and to a much larger extent than originally contemplated. As the shares of the London and Mediterranean Bank were to be exchanged for shares in the London and Bombay Bank, and to have 4*l*. provisionally credited on them, calls on the original London and Bombay shareholders required towards equalising its shares, and at the same time to raise a sufficient amount of capital to carry on the business of the bank in a profitable manner; accordingly, a call of 1*l*., as the shareholders are aware, was made in the month of September, and should have been paid on or before the 4th December last. By the last accounts from Bombay, an amount of only 23,155*l*. out of 73,613*l*. that should have been paid there on account of this call, has been received by the compony. This reduced the amount of capital at the disposal of the directors, and caused anxiety and inconvenience to the directors.

The Chairman having read a special report from the auditors calling attention to the large advance made to the London and Mediterranean Bank in liquidation, and strongly urging the importance of investigating the position of this account with a view of taking steps to meet the large loss which was likely to accrue ultimately upon it, said he thought on the whole, they might congratulate themselves on the report and balance-sheet, under all circumstances so satisfactory. Most of the other Indian banks had sustained losses, many of them in large proportion to their capital. Up to this time they had incurred only one loss, which 50*l*. would more than cover. They had lent a large sum to the liquidators of the Mediterranean Bank, which was coming in but very slowly, and until they got this money back they would not be able to do much business, which in the present aspect of affairs was perhaps fortunate, for had they the money in hand they might have been tempted to do business, and possibly have incurred losses like their neighbours. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. J Baker inquired what was meant by the 4*l*. credited to the shares of the London and Mediterranean Bank, exchanged for shares in this bank.

The Chairman said that that was a sum credited conditionally on the assets of the London and Mediterranean realising that amount; if not, the deficiency would have to be made up by a call on the London and Mediterranean shareholders, or in some other way.

Mr. Baker observed that a number of persons had subscribed on the faith of certain influential gentlemen connected with the London and Provincial Bank having joined this company. He wished to know whether Mr. Maxwell was still a director. He further asked why it was that they had not been able to obtain a settlement on the Stock Exchange.

The Chairman replied that Mr. Maxwell still was on the board. The reason why they had not succeeded in obtaining a settlement on the Stock Exchange was, that under their rules the committee of the Stock Exchange could not grant a settlement unless the original holders of application on which the shares were allotted of both issued were produced, and in consequence of many of them being in India it had not been possible yet to get them in. Steps were being taken to enforce payment of the calls in arrear.

Mr. Baker then further complained that according to the accounts it appeared that 16,000*l*. or 17,000*l*. a year had been spent to make 1,000*l*. on a capital of a quarter of a million—(hear, hear)—and he wished to know who were the parties who drew this money, and what the fees of the directors and salaries of the officers were?

The Chairman explained that they had a branch at Bombay, another at Marseilles, and a sub-branch at Beyrout, besides the head office, which, of course, made the expenses heavy.

Mr. Kemp (auditor) added an explanation of the charges of each of the branches, but called for a return of directors' fees, salaries, and management charges, the details of which were not given in the condensed accounts.

After some hesitation, and a very strong opinion on the part of several shareholders that the details should be given,

The manager read a statement, showing that of the 8,448*l*. total charges for the half-year at the head office the general charges had absorbed 1,505*l*. salaries, 1,614*l*.; directors' fees, 1,500*l*. At Bombay the general charges, amounted to 1,718*l*.; salaries, 1,788*l*.; and at Marseilles general charges 549*l*., and salaries 554*l*.

Mr. Baker said he still considered that the outlay, especially at the head office, was exhorbitant, considering the amount of business done and profit made. He could not understand, with such a balance-sheet, how the directors could take 1,500*l*. for themselves.

It was explained that the directors' remuneration was fixed by the articles of association.

Mr. J. Baker reiterated the expression of his dissatisfaction, which he said was general among the provincial shareholders whom he represented, and moved as an amendment, that the report being unsatisfactory, the meeting appoint a committee of shareholders to investigate the position of the bank and report at a future meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tabor, formerly a director, inquired whether a paragraph that appeared in the Money article of one of the daily papers, to the effect that an attachment had been issued against a certain bank connected with India, in consequence of bills returned unpaid, referred to this bank.

The Chairman—Possibly it might. (A laugh.) It was true that an attachment was placed on the funds of this bank in the hands of their bankers. With regard to the bills being returned, that was partly correct, but not altogether, for as soon as they found that the bills had not been taken up by the branches, the board took them up with other funds.

Mr. Tabor asked if all the drafts on this bank had been taken up?

The Chairman—They have all been accepted.

Mr. Tabor—But those drawn on your bankers, were they accepted by your bankers in the usual way?

The Chairman—No: they were declined in consequence of the attachment. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tabor said it was quite clear from the statement of the Chairman that this bank was in the lowest state of degradation in the commercial world. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He had been a director, but had become so dissatisfied that he resigned. He wished to know whether one or two of the directors had not objected to take the full remuneration allowed by the articles of association, but were outvoted by their colleagues?

Mr. Maxwell—You moved and I seconded that the directors should not take their remuneration, but we were overruled, and you took your share with the rest. ("Hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Tabor wished further to know what the government securities, 33,000*l*., mentioned in the balance-sheet were.

The Chairman—Government paper in India; but that was the amount at the date of the accounts.

Mr. Tabor—Do you hold any of it now?

The Chairman—I fancy not.

Mr. Tabor—You have I see sundry debtors to the amount of 131,900*l*. I wish to know where are those debts, and if they are covered by marketable securities.

The Chairman—They are at the different branches, and as to their being covered by marketable securities, the meeting will be aware that it is the custom, both at Bombay and Marseilles, to make advances upon securities which would not be considered marketable here, viz., upon goods. (Hear, hear.)

A long personal discussion between Mr. Tabor and the directors ensued, which was carried on by Mr. Tabor in an excited manner, in the course of which he explained the grounds of his resignation, which generally were that he was dissatisfied with the way the business was carried on, and could not succeed in enforcing his views upon his colleagues, especially in the matter of the advances made to the liquidators of the London, and Mediterranean Bank; and further, he objected to a resolution of the board to the effect that no memorandum should appear on the minutes of anything that was not carried. He (after some interruption from Mr. Maxwell) read a letter he had addressed to the board while a director, stating his complaints, one of which was, that a majority of the board were both directors and promoters, and had, in that capacity, received 20,000*l*. of the company's money—in this, he thought, he must have been mistaken—and urging the winding up of the company. This letter the board considered so personally offensive that they declined to receive it. In conclusion, he intimated his intention to second the amendment.

Mr. Davis asked whether it was true that the board had appropriated to themselves 20,000*l*. as promoters and directors, or whether they had so appropriated any, and what other sum.

The Chairman—We did not receive 2,000 shillings or any other sum as promoters.

Mr. Maxwell also denied having received a single shilling in the way suggested, and other directors denied that any money had been so taken.

In reply to another question,

The Chairman said that no paid-up shares had been appropriated to the directors or proprietors; on the contrary, they had paid upon all their shares.

Mr. Davis nevertheless thought that the fact that Mr. Maxwell had moved the proposition of Mr. Tabor, that the directors should not receive their remuneration, showed that in some respects Mr. Tabor was right, and looking at the disastrous results of the management, and that with a profit of only 819*l*. in the last half-year they had invested 15,000*l*. in buildings and furniture, he contended that there was ample justification for the amendment, which he hoped the directors would consent to, as it was most desirable they should know the worst.

Mr. Tabor, in reference to the statement in his letter, that the directors were the promoters, and that, as such, they had appropriated to themselves 20,000*l*., referred to the articles of association, which allowed the directors, in consideration of the expenses incurred in promoting and registering the company, to take 1*l*. in every 100*l*. of the capital, and as the capital was 2,000,000*l*, the amount was 20,000*l*., and these articles the directors had voted.

The Chairman—But that is not the statement in your letter. There you say the directors have voted 20,000*l*. to themselves. (Hear, hear)

A Shareholder observed that although the 20,000*l*. had not been paid, it appeared that 7,500*l*. had been paid for preliminary expenses. How was that accounted for?

The Chairman—That is the one per cent. paid to the promoters on the amount of capital paid up at Bombay.

Mr. Baker—That shows that the one per cent. payment is contemplated upon the whole capital, certain of the directors being promoters.

The Chairman—The payment is not to the directors, but by the directors to the promoters.

Mr. Baker—But the statement is that certain of the directors are the promoters, and that is admitted.

Mr. Kemp, the auditor, said that the majority of the directors had not received any of this promotion money. No bank had ever started under better auspices, and on the 30th June the capital of the bank was intact, but the cardinal mistake was the amalgamation with th London and Mediterranean. He recommended that as the Bombay branch had virtually suspended, and they were in that position that they ought no longer to keep the doors of the bank open or receive other people's money, they should take immediate steps to realise their assets, and avoid risking a further loss of capital. (The Chairman interposed that he did not agree in this advice.) It was quite impossible for any bank to go on with its business while all its capital was locked up. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman had no doubt it would conduce to his peace of mind if he accepted Mr. Kemp's advice, but having gone thoroughly into the affairs of the bank he was convinced that its difficulties could be got over, and that they would be enabled to make a sound and prosperous concern of it yet. He really thought looking at the losses incurred by other Indian banks, their own position was favourable. He admitted that the misfortune had been the amalgamation with the London and Mediterranean. He had every confidence of getting in the 50,000*l*. due upon the calls in Bombay, besides which there was the advance to the London and Mediterranean, which must come in one way or the other.

The Manager strongly objected to the advances made to the London and Mediterranean, and agreed with Mr. Kemp as to the advisability of winding up the concern.

A Director remarked that the London and Mediterranean shareholders would have to pay up the 4*l*. call unless the advance was repaid.

This was disputed by several of the London and Mediterranean shareholders, who said that the question would be one for the courts of law to decide.

Another Director added that if the advance to the London and Mediterranean, amounting to 120,000*l*., was a good asset, they would be at once in a good position.

After some further discussion the Chairman intimated the assent of the board to the amendment, which was, however, withdrawn in favour of a motion submitted by Mr. Davis, that, after the statement made by the auditor and the manager, a committee be appointed to confer with the directors as to the position of the bank, and to report to a future meeting. Mr. Davis, at the same time, suggested that he should be perfectly willing to abstain from passing his resolution, provided there was an understanding between the directors and the shareholders that a certain number of the latter should confer with the former, in order to a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company, and the presentation of a report at a future meeting.

Several of the shareholders preferred the suggestion to the resolution, as likely to be less prejudicial to the company, and the directors concurring, it was adopted—Messrs. Baker, Davis, and Knight being appointed to represent the shareholders at such conference, with the right of calling in two others.

The report of the directors was then confirmed, only two hands being held up against it, and the proceedings terminated.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

FINANCIAL PANIC AND SUSPENSION OF THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, 8TH MAY.

(*From the Overland Mail, May* 18.)

THE commercial and financial events which we are called upon to chronicle on the present occasion are of a most momentous character, comprising a complete financial panic, resulting in a suspension, for the third time, of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.

Thursday the 10th inst. was, beyond all comparison, one of the most painful and difficult days ever experienced by the commercial and financial community of this city. The crisis went on steadily culminating, and the time-honoured house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., established at the beginning of the century, and familiar as a household word throughout the kingdom, succumbed to the pressure of the times, and stopped payment. No announcement of the kind within our recollection has produced so deep or so painful a sensation, or has excited so many testimonies of sympathy for the heads of the establishment. It was only nine months ago that the private firm of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. was transformed into a "limited" company, with a subscribed capital of 5,000,000*l*., in 100,000 shares of 50*l*. each, of which 15*l*. per share, or 1,500,000*l*. has been paid up. It was recently notified that the first general meeting of the shareholders would take place at the middle of the present month, when a dividend was to be declared, and a large sum carried to a reserve fund. Latterly, however, a desperate onslaught has been made upon these shares by speculative sellers, both within and outside of the Stock Exchange; the price has gradually descended to a discount, and a steadily increasing pressure for the repayment of deposits has been experienced. On the 10th there was a "run" to such an extent that it became necessary for the Company to apply to the Bank of England for assistance. The court promptly came to the resolution to refuse the assistance prayed for, the motive of refusal being the extraordinary pressure of the times, and this, in face of the fact, that the bills offered were of an unexceptionable character. The refusal transpired with a peculiar rapidity; the rush for deposits vastly increased; and the managers of the company were most reluctantly compelled, shortly after half past three o'clock on the 10th, to notify a stoppage of payment, and to order the doors to be closed. When it is stated that the direct liabilities of this great establishment, irrespective of a large amount of bills under discount, which may be expected to run off at maturity, represent no less than about 12,000,000*l*., the gravity of the event will be understood, even allowing for the fact that, as we are assured, all but three or four millions of these liabilities are secured by bills of exchange.

Of the confusion and excitement which have prevailed the next day (Friday, the 11th) in the city of London we have spoken in another column. The Bank of England on Friday morning raised their minimum rate of discount from 8 per cent. at which it was fixed on the previous Tuesday to 9, and at the same time notified that for advances on Government stock the charge would be 10 per cent; but this announcement had rather a good effect than otherwise, being regarded as a forerunner of the expected abolition of the limit on the Bank of England note issue. The Bank of France likewise raised their rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.—a charge which contrasts strangely with ours. The Bank of Prussia increased their charge to 9 per cent. for discounts, and 9½ for advances on securities.

The official announcement of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was received on Saturday morning with a deep feeling of relief and satisfaticon. Lombard street and the adjacent streets have resumed their ordinary appearance; the "run" upon certain of the banks has ceased, and the demand at the Bank of England has materially slackened. The misfortune is, that neither the Government nor any other power can retrieve the ruinous losses and misery which have been inflicted through the terror inspired by the restrictions of the Bank Act. The list of victims is already a long one, but we fear is not yet entirely filled, for, though the whole tendency of affairs will now be strongly towards recovery, the crisis conjured up by the Bank Act cannot be instantaneously solved by a mere stroke of the pen, and the pressure of the times may yet be expected to bring down a number of mercantile establishments. However, the public do not now require to be assured that the climax of the crisis has passed, and that affairs will gradually but surely settle down into something approaching their ordinary condition. If this desirable consummation could be retarded by anything, it would be by the injudicious stipulation made by Government—apparently with a view to fetter the discretion of the Bank directors—that if any notes be advanced beyond the legal amount, such advances are not to be made at a less rate of discount than 10 per cent. The effect of this condition is, that the Bank, which on Thursday raised its minimum from 8 to 9 per cent. for the discount of bills, and 10 per cent, for advances on Government securities, on Friday increased the minimum rate of discount to the uniform charge of 10 per cent.

Of the sum of nearly six millions which formed the Bank's reserve at the middle of last week, about three millions, or one half, was drawn out of the Bank on Friday alone, and it is almost susceptible of arithmetical proof that, had not the Act been suspended the entire balance would have been drawn out on Saturday, thus entailing, with a virtual stoppage of payment by the Bank of England, the keeper of their balances, a similar necessity on the part of all the other London banks. It is an eventuality which Government might well shrink from facing when they found it at the very door. But now that there is no longer any need of providing against a past danger, the resources of that establishment will increase with marvellous rapidity as in 1847 and 1857.

It will be remembered that in the panic of 1847, although a Treasury letter, relaxing the Act of 1844, was issued, the law was not actually infringed; but this was not the case in 1857, when too millions of notes in excess of the legal limit having been transferred from the issue to the banking department, and three-fourths of that sum having been actually parted with by the Bank to the public, a Bill of Indemnity, exonerating the parties concerned in the violation of the law, became necessary, and was duly passed by Parliament. Whether a similar measure will be necessary on the present occasion is not yet known, but so far the Act has not been infringed.

A decided tendency to recovery from the panic has since been shown. The discount market is still unsettled, as is natural, most of the dealers being indisposed to transact business until the probable course of affairs becomes more distinct, and it is only in the case of regular customers that choice bills are taken at 10 per cent. Nevertheless, the demand to-day at the Bank discount-office, though still good, shows at the last some diminution. The public, who have lately borrowed vastly in excess of their actual requirements, will henceforth press in a less degree upon the Bank. The next step in the progress towards recovery from the panic will be gained when those persons who have hoarded notes bring them forward for employment—that is to say, restore them to active circulation. The tendency, it is satisfactory to believe, is at present strongly in this direction, though as yet the majority of the dealers in money are content to husband their resources and to let business go to the Bank. Our experience of previous panics warrants a belief that the rate of discount will fall to 4 or 5 per cent. as soon as the present crisis shall have been completely surmounted.

The following is the Government letter to the directors of the Bank of England, relaxing the Bank Act:—

"*To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.*

GENTLEMEN,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which you state the course of action at the Bank of England under the circumstances of sudden anxiety which have arisen since the stoppage of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited) yesterday.

"We learn with regret that the Bank reserve, which stood so recently as last night, at a sum of about five millions and three-quarters, has been reduced in a single day, by the liberal answer of the Bank to the demands of commerce during the hours of business, and by its just anxiety to avert disaster, to little more than one-half that amount, or a sum (actual for London and estimated for the branches) not greatly exceeding three millions.

"The accounts and representations which had reached her Majesty's Government during the day exhibit the state of things in the city as one of extraordinary distress and apprehension. Indeed, deputations composed of persons of the greatest weight and influence, and representing alike the private and joint stock banks of London, have presented themselves in Downing-street, and have urged with unanimity and with earnestness the necessity of some intervention on the part of the state to allay the anxiety which prevails, and which appears to have amounted through great part of the day to absolute panic.

"There are some important points in which the present crisis differs from those of 1847 and 1857. Those periods were periods of mercantile distress, but the vital consideration of banking credit does not appear to have been involved in them, as it is in the present crisis.

"Again, the course of affairs was comparatively slow and measured, whereas, the shock has, in this instance, arrived with an intense rapidity, and the opportunity for deliberation is narrowed in proportion. Lastly, the reserve of the Bank of England has suffered a diminution without precedent, relatively to the time in which it has been brought about, and, in view especially of this circumstance, her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that it is their duty to adopt without delay the measures which seem to them best calculated to compose the public mind, and to avert the calamities which may threaten trade and industry. If, then, the directors of the Bank of England, proceeding upon the prudent rules of action by which their administration is usually governed, shall find that in order to meet the wants of legitimate commerce it is requisite to extend their discounts and advances upon approved securities so as to recover issues of notes beyond the limits fixed by law, her Majesty's Government recommend that this necessity should be met immediately upon its occurrence, and in that event they will not fail to make applications to Parliament for its sanction.

"No such discount or advance however, should be granted at a rate of interest less than ten per cent.; and her Majesty's Government reserve it to themselves to recommend, if they should see fit, the imposition of a higher rate.

"After deduction by the Bank of whatever it may consider to be a fair charge for its risk, expense, and trouble, the profits of these advances will accrue to the public.—We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants, (Signed) "RUSSELL,
"*Downing-street, May* 11. "W. E. GLADSTONE."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, May 16, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—

Circulation issue	£26,851,825	Decrease...£412,895
Circulation active	26,120,995	Increase...3,776,600
Public deposits	5,936,219	Increase... 134,392
Other deposits	18,620,672	Increase...5,105,135
Government Securities in banking department	10,837,056	Decrease... 147,198
Other Securities in banking department	30,945,259	Increase..10,099,042
Coin and Bullion in both departments	12,323,805	Decrease... 832,335
Seven-day and other Bills	529,822	Increase... 67,557
The rest	3,343,412	Increase... 105,825
Notes in reserve	730,830	Decrease...4,219,495
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	1,202,810	Decrease...4,608,935

The increase in one week of 10,099,042*l*. in the advances on private securities is unprecedented in the history of the Bank, and shows how enormous has been the pressure for accommodation on the part of the panic stricken community. Inasmuch, however, as a great deal of this borrowing was merely precautionary, 5,105,135*l*. has been added to the private deposits, and the increase in the active circulation consequently becomes 3,776,600*l*., and the decrease in the reserve 4,608,935*l*. The increase in the circulation results mainly from the desire of country bankers to secure themselves against all contingencies, and the peculiarity of the matter is that the notes withdrawn are not really thrown into circulation, but are for the most part hoarded. The total reserve is now reduced to 1,202,810*l*., and the reserve of notes to 730,830*l*., so that it is quite within the power of any one of the great joint-stock banks, by withdrawing its current balance, to force the Bank of England to avail itself of the authorisation contained in the recent Treasury letter. Should this necessity arise, a certain amount—perhaps two millions as in 1857—of Government securities would be transferred from the banking to the issue department, and notes would be issued by the latter against them. Thus far it has not been necessary to do so, and there seems to be now a fair prospect that the Bank will be able to tide over the crisis without violating the law. The 832,335*l*. of coin and bullion withdrawn must have been taken away chiefly by provincial, Scotch, and Irish bankers, as a measure of precaution.

The eminent railway contractors Messrs. Peto and Betts, through the pressure of the times, were compelled on Friday last to announce their suspension. The liabilities are about 4,000,000*l*., of which 3,800,000*l*. are amply secured, with large margins, and the remaining 200,000*l*. represent acceptances and accounts for current supplies. All the works which the firm contracted for abroad are in a very forward state, and arrangements will be made at once for their due completion. In England nearly all the contracts have been undertaken jointly with other powerful contractors and these works will, therefore, not be impeded. It is understood that the house could have had plenty of assistance for their immediate necessities, but it was foreseen that this would prove merely a half measure, and it is fairly considered that no dishonour whatever can attach to the partners in stopping payment in a time of pressure like the present. The circular issued to the creditors is as follows:—

"9, *Great George-street, Westminster, May* 11.

"We much regret to find ourselves under the painful necessity of allowing our acceptances to be returned, owing wholly to the disappointment of the arrangements we had made for their provision, which have been defeated by the unexpected turn which has taken place in the money market within the last few days. We have considered it to be the most expedient course in the interest of all parties that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subsidence of the financial panic now prevailing; but we are enabled to state, that having submitted a statement of our affairs to Mr. J. E. Coleman so lately as the 23rd of last month, we then possessed a clear balance of upwards of 1,000,000*l*., estimating our various properties at their then depreciated value. Our position now is but slightly changed, and we have, therefore, only to solicit forbearance on the part of those who hold our engagements, and we trust in a very short time to submit, through Messrs. Coleman, Turquand and Co., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of all our liabilities. We remain, your very obedient servants,
PETO AND BETTS."

Following the return of their drafts by their London bankers, the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East have issued a circular announcing a suspension of payments, and convening a meeting of the shareholders for the 23rd inst., "to consider and determine as to the best means of winding up the company." Messrs. R. Strong, and John Ball (of Quilter, Ball and Co.) appended the following report to the balance-sheet of this undertaking, audited by them, extending to the 30th December, 1865, and issued to the shareholders last month:—

"We have examined the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending December 30, 1865, and find the same to be accurately stated according to the books of the company in London, and to the accounts received from the several branches abroad. The item of balances due by branches, 854,157*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*., as stated, subject to the adjustment of outstanding balance on account subsisting between certain of the branches with the head office and with other branches respectively; subject to such adjustment and to the sufficiency of the estimate of 375,000*l*., written off to cover losses, we find the accounts now submitted to be correct. We desire to add that such estimate is based upon detailed calculation so far as the requisite data have been available, and upon estimates received from the branches.—London, April 12, 1866." This undertaking was established, under another title, in 1845, and has a capital of one million sterling, all paid up. There are 40,000 shares of 25*l*. each, and nine branches and agencies. The last dividend declared was at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. It will be remembered that the report issued by this company on the 15th of April announced very large losses through the mismanagement of their agents in the East, and that this report was not adopted at the meeting of the shareholders held on the 25th of that month, but was referred back to the directors, in order that additional information might be afforded respecting the losses of the bank. Another meeting was then fixed to take place at the end of the present month.

INSURRECTION OF THE ARABS AT BENGHAZI.

ALARMING news was received by telegraph on Saturday last from Benghazi. For some time past the Arabs had been in an unsettled and dissatisfied state in that country on account of the oppressive taxation of the Pasha. They at length rose in open insurrection and attacked the Pasha's troops who had been joined by an Arab tribe favourable to the Turkish authority, and defeated them at a spot about five hundred miles from Benghazi, in the direction of Derna. The Pasha had consequently shut himself up in his castle, and the greatest consternation prevailed amongst the population of Benghazi, which include some three hundred Maltese, lest the Arabs should advance and pillage the town.

In this state of things H. M.'s Consul-General at Tripoli telegraphed to the Admiral Sir Robert Smart for assistance, and the gunboat *Wizard*, 2 guns, under the command of Lieut. Murray, was immediately despatched for the protection of the defenceless Christians residing at Benghazi, and we have since heard of her arrival there. H. M. iron-clad frigate *Resistance*, 16, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, was also ordered to be in readiness to start that night should the services of a larger vessel be required. Fresh troops have been sent from Tripoli to quell the insurgents, and by the last accounts we learn that confidence has been restored.—*Malta Times, May* 17.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
May 8	Edward Perry	Crumel	Liverpool.
	F K. Dumas	Wells	Do.
	Lancastrian	Donaldson	Do.
10	Dilbhur	Purday	(from Kurrachee) Portsmouth.
	Oriflamme	Smith	Liverpool.
	Rowantree	Lewis	Do.
	Moreno	Smith	Do.
	Pensecola	Stevens	Do.
	Duleep Singh	Jennings	Do.
	Belgravia	Price	Do.
	Thomas Hamlin	Jack	Do.
	Helen Scott	——	Do.
11	Rosalie	Hepburn	Do.
	Castle Avon	Spencer	Do.
	Chandernagore	Lynas	(from Kurrachee) do.
12	Windsor Castle	Pryce	Deal.
	Northumberland	Large	(from Kurrachee) do.
14	City of Nankin	McEwen	Liverpool.
	Martaban	Hepburn	Do.
	Alambagh	Bulwer	Portsmouth.
16	Zambia	Malan	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
May 8	Tahti	Dahlberg	(for Kurrachee) Falmouth.
10	Junanita	Atkinson	(Do. do.) Liverpool.
	Die Vernon	Brown	Do.
	Belle Isle	——	Shields.
11	Caldera	Jordain	London.
	City of Dublin	Scott	Clyde.
14	Mindora	Cameron	Liverpool.
	Annie Fleming	Hutchinson	Do.
	Leonidas	——	Shields.
16	Eastern Empire	Jury	(for Kurrachee) London.
	Golden Rule	Leach	(Do. do.) Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

J. G. Richardson, Bombay for Liverpool, May 5th, 51 N., 11 W.

Marina, Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 19th, 28 S., 33 E.

Princess Somawatty, Bombay for Liverpool, April 2nd, 2.20 S., 80.30 E.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA, CHINA, &c.,

		Via Marseilles.	Via Southampton.
BOMBAY	April 13	May 5.	Recd. May 11
CALCUTTA	" 7	May 14.	Due May 18
MADRAS	" 14		
CEYLON	" 18		
HONGKONG	" 1		
SHANGHAI	Mar. 25		
SINGAPORE	April 9		
PENANG	" 11		
ADEN	" 19		

BOMBAY.

ICE is now selling at Tudor's Ice House at the extraordinary low rate of one pice per pound, or less than a rupee per half hundredweight.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MR. MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, one of the promoters of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, and late a Member of the local Legislative Council, arrived in Bombay by the last Mail.

WE understand that Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, Graduate Grant Medical College, has been appointed medical adviser to His Highness the Rao of Cutch, on a very handsome salary.

THE Government Telegraph Department report, issued last night, states that the Turkish line was again interrupted beyond Bassora, since 9 P. M. on Sunday, and that communication was re-established at 5-40 P. M. yesterday.

A HACK-BUGGY driver, named Ali Mahomed, was yesterday charged before Mr. Barton with being drunk and leaving his buggy in Bazaar Gate Street without due control, and, on being convicted, was fined in the sum of ten rupees.

THE offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation were yesterday moved into the new building, at the junction of Meadow Street and Rampart Row, which has been so long in course of erection.

THE Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday sentenced a hamal in the employ of the London and Delhi Bank to pay a fine of five rupees, for attempting to cut his head with a hammer whilst in a state of intoxication.

IT is reported that Mr. Wedderburn, Judge of Kurrachee, has been appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Legislative and Judicial Departments, in room of Mr. Birdwood, appointed First Assistant Political Agent at Kattywar.

IN the judgment delivered by Chief Justice Couch in the case of *Dewsee Ghella* vs. *Jewraz Meechandass*, published in our impression of yesterday, the sentence running "The parties to this suit must be Hindus, and the question between them is to be determined according to Hindu law," should have been, "The parties to this *are* Hindus," &c.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March	"Schutzen"	Winter.
Overture	"Sirene"	Auber.
Quadrille	"Echoes of London"	Coote.
Selection	"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe.
Waltz	"Stella Colas"	Maanen.
Galop	"Der Stumvogel"	Faust.

MR. T. JERVIS, Deputy Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, yesterday appeared before Mr. Barton, acting Senior Magistrate, and applied for a summons to be issued against Captain Tolputt, commander of the steamer *Sir Bartle Frere*, for a breach of the provisions of section 10 of Act. XXI. of 1858, in having brought an excessive number of passengers from the port of Jedda in the Red Sea. His Worship granted the application.

A NUMBER of sea cases were disposed of yesterday by the Senior Magistrate. Thomas Richards, seaman of the British ship *India*, and George Campbell, seaman of the British ship *Sea Pink*, were respectively charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board their respective vessels. In both cases the prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced each to be imprisoned in the County Jail for eight weeks with hard labour. In a third case the prisoner was ordered to be sent on board.

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 10th, and 8 P. M. of the 11th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 14 hours 5 minutes, min. 0 hour 52 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 32 hours 19 minutes, min. 31 hours 23 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 56 hours 17 minutes, min. 19 hours 54 minutes. From Madras, 1 message in 4 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom, and Continent of Europe, 4th June.

A GHORAWALLA in the employ of a native gentleman was yesterday placed before the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, for driving his master's shigram in a negligent manner on the Dhobee Talao Road, and thereby severely injuring a Hindoo woman. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the females of this country were utterly careless when they went on the road. The wonder was there were not many more accidents on this road. His Worship, on the evidence before him, believed that this was an accident, over which the prisoner had no control, and, therefore, ordered him to be discharged.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—At 4 P. M. on Saturday last, Hurryghir Mahadooghir, a religious mendiant, proceeded to the Byculla station with his disciple, Babajee Gosavee, with the view to go to Callian. They missed the train. Both were under the influence of liquor and they then went to a dhurmsalla at Parell in the garden of Narayen Janardhun. The disciple made the *gooroo* sit in the dhurmsalla and went to fetch water. He was about half an hour afterwards found lying in a dry well in the garden, about thirty feet deep, while his *lota* lay on the steps of it. He was taken out by two gardeners; and the *gooroo*, on hearing of the circumstance from a policeman, went to the spot and recognised his disciple. He was removed to the Jamsetjee hospital, where he died half an hour after admission. A coroner's jury, held at the hospital on Sunday last to enquire into the circumstances, returned a verdict of "accidental death."

DEATH FROM THE FALL OF A HOUSE.—An inquest was held yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, at the Bhundarwadda Street, touching the death of Dost Mahomed Ruttonsee, a boy about thirteen years of age. About 11 o'clock on Sunday night last, the wall of a three-storied house in the street bulged outwards and fell, the rafters gave way, and the roof came down; and, in consequence, the half of a room on the third, and the half of another room on the second storey fell. The deceased slept in one of the rooms which fell, and was found quite dead some time afterwards. Two other persons were injured by the accident. The evidence before the jury showed that the house was repaired last year, and that there were no outward indications to show that it was unsafe to live in. To the knowledge of the witnesses, it had never been inspected by any servant of the Municipality. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by the accidental fall of a house.

TWO PERSONS BURIED UNDER A HILL SIDE.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Lower Sewree, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Ranoo Zugda and Coossee, woman, labourers, who were buried under a portion of a hill at Sewree which suddenly fell upon them on Sunday last. The deceased were engaged in filling baskets with loose earth that had been got down from the hill side. At 2 P.M., as they and other labourers were so engaged, a large portion of the hill above them, composed of earth only, suddenly gave way, and both of them were completely buried under about twenty-five cartloads of earth. A muccadum of labourers, who was standing by at the time, raised an alarm and had the deceased persons dug out. It was his duty to see that labourers did not work under overhanging portions of the hill; and he swore that this portion did not overhang. The labourers worked from the top; and he thought that this part was quite safe. The quarry belonged to one Aboo Moolloo. The jury arrived at the conclusion that the deceased lost their lives by a portion of the hill side, under which they were working, accidentally falling upon them.

MR. ALEXANDER MACDOWELL, Cotton Inspector, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and laid the following information:—

The informant stated—I am a Cotton Inspector and live in Fort George. On Friday last my cook Enas came to my wife a little after 5 o'clock in the morning, saying that he wanted to go to the bazaar, and got three rupees for purchases for the day. As he did not return before breakfast, Mrs. MacDowell went into the cook-house, and on searching the place she discovered that five copper chatties and covers were missing. On my return to the house she told me what had occurred. I then reported the matter to Mr. Superintendent Tighe, who told me that it was not in his division, and referred me to the jemadar who stops near Fort George. I went to the latter's place, and as he was not there, I reported the matter to the police havildar. About two hours afterwards the cook was brought to my house by a policeman, and I then sent him to the chowkee as he could not give any satisfactory account of the copper utensils which were missing. During the same day Mr. Hallums sent for me, and told me that he could not keep the man in chowkee as the offence with which he was charged did not come under the head of robbery but criminal breach of trust, and he thereupon released him, advising him, at the same time, to go back to my service and make good the value of the missing chatties, which are worth about Rs. 15. He came back to the house that day and went away again next morning, and I have not seen him since.

His Worship ordered a copy of the above information to be forwarded to the acting Commissioner of Police.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A BUGGY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jugjeevon Keeka Street, touching the death of Guinabaee, a Hindoo female about forty years of age. About 10 o'clock on Sunday forenoon last, the deceased and her two daughters-in-law were proceeding along the street from the Moombadevi temple towards their house in Duncan Road, the two younger women walking in front on the right hand side of the road, and the deceased following them about five or six paces in the rear. Suddenly a buggy drove up from behind; and the horse became obstinate and began to turn round. The driver, who was present at the inquest, was then observed to stand up and beat the horse three or four times with his whip. The horse started off at a furious pace from the left to the right-hand side of the road. The driver tried to pull him in, and called out "pice, pice." When he got to where the three women were walking, the two younger of them ran up into the verandah of a house. The old woman tried to get out of the way, but failed to do so in consequence of a wall being near. She was knocked down by the wheel of the buggy and jammed between it and the wall of the house. The wheel passed over her leg; and the buggy was stopped about fifty paces from her. Blood flowed from her mouth and ears, and she died in three-quarters of an hour. According to the evidence the horse was going at a furious pace and was beyond the driver's control; but after he set off, the driver did not beat him. There were some carts passing along the road at the time. The jury were of opinion that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received by having been accidentally knocked down by a buggy; and that no blame was to be attached to the driver.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

WE are informed that the Calcutta Shipping Master has been directed by Government, for the future, to confine the discharges of seamen to more substantial grounds than mere disaffection and mutual consent.—*Englishman, June 5.*

MASTER ATTENDANT'S WEATHER REPORT.—10TH JUNE.

Madras—Weather fine; wind south-west.
Galle—Sunday—Light winds, and weather cloudy.
Paumben—Sunday—Moderate; southerly winds; weather fine.
Surat—Weather fair.

11TH JUNE.

Madras—Weather fair; with hot westerly winds.
Goa—Weather hot, and partially clouded.
Kolapore—Weather partially clouded; wind strong from west.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

Date, 1866.	Fall of Rain in 24 hours (Ins.)	Wind: Movement in 24 hours (Miles)	Wind: General Direction	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. (°)	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day (°)	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8 parts.)	Relative Humidity of Air	Dew point (°)	Wet Bulb Thermometer (°)	Temperature of the Air (°)	Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. (inches)
June 4th.	0·26	122·0	N. W.; W. N. W.; N. W.; W.	82·0	89·0	5·7	0·820	78·1	79·7	84·4	29·845
" 5th.	0·0	101·5	N. W.; W.; S. W.	82·1	90·0	3·1	·774	77·1	79·1	85·1	·839
" 6th.	0·0	97·5	S. W.; N. W. W.; S. W.	82·2	90·5	3·7	·763	77·1	79·3	85·5	·797
" 7th.	0·0	91·0	S. W.; W.; S. W.	82·2	91·5	3·3	·740	76·4	79·0	85·9	·723
" 8th.	0·0	74·5	W.; S. W.; S.; W.; S. W.; W.	82·1	91·5	2·8	·744	76·9	79·3	86·1	·730
" 9th.	0·0	108·0	W.; S. W.; E. S. E.; S. W.; S.	82·3	91·6	2·8	·766	77·9	80·0	86·3	·767

(Mean Daily values, derived from 26 hourly observations.)

A CASE UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

THE Alliance Financial Corporation (Limited) was charged at the instance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, with making default in sending copy of list and summary to the Registrar, in compliance with section 15 of Act XIX. of 1857.

This case first came on for hearing before the acting Senior Magistrate on Monday the 4th inst., when after some discussion, Mr. Lynch, Solicitor of the Corporation, informed the Court that an order was made at the instance of the Bank of Bombay, to wind up the Corporation, and consequently asked the Court to adjourn it till yesterday (Monday).

The case was called on yesterday before His Worship, when Mr. Cleveland, Crown Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies; nobody appeared on behalf of the Corporation. Mr. Cleveland waited for nearly two hours for Mr. Lynch. The Magistrate sent for Mr. Lynch, and on arrival, asked him whether he was retained on behalf of the Alliance Financial Corporation. Mr. Lynch said that he had no instructions this time from the directors to appear on their behalf. The Court then proceeded with the case.

Mr. Cleveland said that the case was adjourned on the application of Mr. Lynch, to find out whether or not an order for winding up the Corporation had been made. He said that this Company had conducted its business in an extraordinary manner, and that this was the most disgraceful case that had or would be brought forward. He understood that the Company had not held a meeting, that they had kept no proper accounts, and the people who had deposited their money with the Corporation could get no satisfactory answers from the officers of the Company as to what became of their money. Mr. Lynch said that he had been to the office of the Company about two months ago, when one of the directors told him, that the money would be paid shortly, but they had not done so as yet. If there had been an order to wind up the Corporation, why did they not do so? Mr. Cleveland observed that people who had money deposited with them were usually told by some native, when they called at the office to see about it, to come again next week. The Registrar one day went to the office of the Corporation and wanted the names of the directors, when he received the name of one of them; and a Hindoo clerk who was sitting in the office told him that Mr. Goltchman, the Secretary, who had gone out, would give him the names of all the directors. But Mr. Goltchman was never to be found in the office.

His Worship—I believe the whole of the money has disappeared.

Mr. Cleveland—Certainly, your Worship. The Company is by far the worst Company in Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Peile was then sworn—He said he was Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. He had heard what Mr. Cleveland said of this Company, and he swore that it was the whole truth. He had no notice of the winding up of the Company. A general meeting of the Company was held on 28th January, 1865. No balance sheet or summary had been filed. Witness had been to the office of the Company. He saw there books, &c.; asked a clerk who was there to give him the names of the directors. He told him the name of one, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and said that Mr. Goltchman was coming soon and he would give him the other names. They had never given him any notice.

Mr. Cleveland.—The summons was made out against the Company, but he hoped the fine would be paid by the directors.

His Worship.—Certainly. He wanted to know for how many days default was made by the Company.

Mr. Cleveland.—471 days.

His Worship remarked that this was a most shamefully managed Company, and fined them in the sum of Rs. 7,065 for 471 days, at the rate of Rs. 15 per day.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM INDIA.

THE hired sailing transports *Windsor Castle*, *Dilbhur* and *Agincourt* arrived at Spithead on the 19th instant, from India and China, with military and naval invalids and time-expired men on board. The *Windsor Castle*, Capt. Pryce, R. N. R., sailed from Kurrachee on the 5th of February. Her passenger and troop list comprised Major Boileau, 20th Hussars, in military command of the troops on board, Mrs. Boileau, and three children; Capt. Crocker, 27th Regiment; Capt. Knatchbull, 95th Regiment; Capt. Bowker, 109th Regiment; Lieut. Hillyard, Rifle Brigade; Dr. Fettes, Bombay Army; Dr. Milne, ship's surgeon, in medical charge of the troops; Mrs. Dalzell and five children; 294 men, time-expired and invalids; 16 women and 29 children. Three invalids died during the voyage. The *Dilbhur*, Capt. Jonathan Purday, sailed from Kurrachee on the 27th Jan. She brought to England Major A. Cooper, 33rd Foot, commanding troops on board; Major A. Armstrong, 35th Regiment; Capt. G. A. Furse, 42nd Highlanders; Captain Horatio Phillips, Bengal Army; Lieut. W. Campbell, 79th Highlanders; Ensign Luck, 95th Foot; Assistant-Surgeon Mansell, R. A., in medical charge of the troops on board; 70 invalids, 259 men time-expired, 20 women, and 29 children, belonging to the Royal Artillery, 19th, 35th, 42nd, 51st, 79th, 82nd, 90th, and 93rd Regiments, and the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade. One man and one child died during the passage home. The *Agincourt*, Captain Harvey, Lieutenant Dunlop, R.N., naval agent, sailed from Hongkong on the 16th of January, and brought home a number of naval and military invalids, with a few time-expired men from Hongkong, who are accompanied by Assistant-Surgeon Betts, R.N., in medical charge, Lieutenant Hind, 9th Regiment, and Lieutenant Robinson, 11th (2nd battalion) Regiment.—*Overland Mail, May 18.*

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—11TH JUNE.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Kondajee Zuttobhoy vs. The G.I.P. Railway Company.

The plaintiff appeared in person. Mr. Crawford for the defendants.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 1,33-8-0, for damages sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendants failing to deliver five baskets of betel leaves to his agent at Callian. On the 9th February 1866, the plaintiff delivered to the station-master at Jehwoor five baskets of leaves, for conveyance by rail to Callian, there to be delivered to his agent named Lalla Khurgsing on the 12th of the month. The defendants failed to deliver the goods until several days subsequently to the latter date, and the goods were not worth a pie when the plaintiff got them. The plaintiff said he paid Rs. 11-8 for each *coortana* or bundle, containing 12,000 betel leaves. Each basket contained two bundles, and cost Rs. 23. He expected a profit of 5, 7, or 8 rupees per basket at Callian.

His Honor, after going over the evidence and figures in the case, and on the admission made on behalf of the defendants, said he could not allow the plaintiff all that he claimed. The Court disallowed Rs. 8-8 claimed by him, and gave a verdict in his favour for Rs. 125.

Jama Goolabchund vs. Thorleebaee, woman.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 101-15-0, for money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the late Gainooba Tookaram, whose legal representative the defendant was, on a promissory note dated 1st September 1863, Rs. 60 being for principal and Rs. 41-15-0 for interest. The defendant was the grandmother of Gainooba, and ever since his death had been receiving the rents of a house, situated in Camateepoora, which belonged to him, and she was, therefore, sued for the amount due on the note passed by the deceased to the plaintiff.

The defendant said—Gainooba was my grandson. He had two wives, one of whom was living at the time of his death, and the other was a mere child. I don't know of my grandson having passed a promissory note to the Marwaree plaintiff. He used to attend a school. He was a mere school boy.

Mr. Thacker—We are in a position to prove that she has been receiving the rents of the house ever since the death of Gainooba.

The plaintiff said—I knew the deceased Gainooba Tookaram. I had dealings with him before his death, and his estate owes me Rs. 262. I saw the deceased sign this promissory note; I saw it executed. I know of my own knowledge that, since his death, his grandmother, the defendant, has been receiving the rents of his house. Since his death, the defendant has not paid me anything in respect of his debt.

To the Court—Gainooba was twenty-four or twenty-five years of age when he died. I had a case against him, and he gave me this promissory note in respect of his debt, dated 1st September 1863. At the time of his death he left a house standing in his name, of which his grandmother has been recovering the rents. There are tenants in that house, who pay rent to the defendant.

Mr. Thacker—We have summoned the Collector to show that the house stands in the deceased's name, but he has not appeared. I have also two other witnesses on my brief, whom we summoned to prove that the house belonged to the deceased, but they have not thought proper to appear.

The names of the persons above referred to were called out, but they did not appear.

The defendant to the Court—My grandson was a mere boy, what house could he have owned? The house of which I receive rents was built by my husband, and is my property.

Mr. Thacker affirmed, in reply to His Honor, that he could not go on with the case without the evidence of those witnesses.

His Honor then adjourned the case for a week, remarking that the witnesses would be directed to show cause why they did not appear in Court.

At this stage of the proceedings, a clerk from the office of the Municipal Commissioner appeared in Court with two register-books in his hand, saying he had been sitting outside and did not hear his name called out. On reference to his books, he said he could find no house No. 3,193 (the number mentioned in the summons) standing in the name either of Gainooba Tookaram or of the defendant's husband, situated in Camateepoora 11th Street.

A postponement of the case was suggested in order to summon the Collector of Land Revenue or his clerk. His Honor remarked that even that course would not assist the plaintiff; for unless the right number, and the right name of the owner of the house were ascertained, it would be equally useless to refer to the books of either the Commissioner or of the Collector of Land Revenue.

Mr. Thacker, under the circumstances, elected a nonsuit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "CURIOUS LETTER" TO MR. BARTON.—Mr. M. Tighe, Superintendent of Police, C. Division, writes us that our correspondents "Fact" and "Justice" are bound to put themselves in communication with the Commissioner of Police, to assist him in discovering those officers who are in league with the swindlers to whom their communications refer.

GRAND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—A shareholder asks for whose benefit the 8,753 unallotted shares in this Company were kept.

MR. NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.—The intention of your letter is honourable to you, but the author you refer to would scarcely thank us for publishing it.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION—"Veritas" writes a letter which, very slow in coming to the point, calls the attention of the committee to the system of education in vogue at this institution, where, according to our correspondent, "scripture cramming and hymn singing" have been introduced into the school to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

AMICUS.—The subject of your communication has been dwelt upon hundreds of times by every newspaper in India.

BENGAL.

A DREADFUL accident occurred on Friday on board the ship *Davenport*, now refitting in the river. In putting up the mizen topsail yard, the tackle gave way and four of the men employed were shot off. Two fell on the deck; one into a Bholio; and one into the river. Two were killed; one has both his legs broken; and the other is seriously injured.—*Indian Daily News, June 4.*

WE learn that the distress in south and west Bhaugulpore is very great, and that it has been suggested that the construction of the Chord Line would afford great relief to the starving people. The Government have, therefore, directed the Board of Revenue to expedite the transfer of the land required for the Chord Line.—*Englishman, June 4.*

A COMMITTEE has been appointed for the purpose of investigating the cause of the recent failure of the railway jetty at Port Canning, and for reporting on the means to be adopted for protecting the river bank there.—*Hurkaru, June 4.*

WE learn that the distress in the southern and western parts of Monghyr is very great. The people are said to be literally dying of starvation, a requisition has been made to Government for immediate relief.—*Id.*

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. F. STEARNS, Esq. *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Reserve Fund, £105,000.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.

Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. at 2s. 0½d. "
3 do. at 2s. 0¼d. "
2 do. at 2s. 0d. "
1 do. at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland, Ireland and Circular Notes at 1s. 11½d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 ms' sight above £50 ... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On demand ... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાન ચાઇના એન્ડ જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक् अफ हीदुस्टान, चायना, अन्ड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up ... £1,000,000
Paid up ... 861,000
Reserve Fund ... 100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

Committee in Bombay.

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ... The Bank of England.
Do. ... The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER ... The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. ... 2s. 0d. "
Demand ... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts for amounts under £30 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. ... Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq. ... Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq. ... London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. ... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. ... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ... Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. ... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. ... London.
William Hind, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ... Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ... London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ... Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ... Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. ... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. ... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. ... London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ... Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. ... Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. ... Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. ... Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ... Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ... London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the Weakly.—Whatever impurities have entered the human body, whatever derangements of corporeal functions have arisen, it is indispensable for the maintenance of health that all imperfections should be at once rectified. Holloway's Pills present themselves for the performance of this good office, and they are backed for their ability to do their purifying and regulating work thoroughly by the independent testimony of thousands who, in their own persons, have experienced the renovating principle induced by this incomparable medicine. These excellent Pills are always safe and even efficient in all states of the system, and are so well put up that they retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1861.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Bombay Agency established 40 years.

President.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV, Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq. Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS,
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Established in 1834.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,

Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.

DIRECTORS:

C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Saudes, Stack & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£	6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG, *And Agencies throughout Europe and India.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	3:	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Strongbow.*

Three new very handsome and light Malvern Dog Carts, with 4 feet 8 in. Wheels, lancewood shafts, Collinge's patent Axeletrees, lining with fine green, blue and brown cloth, painting to match, patent leather dash, and wings over wheels, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A new very handsome boat-shaped, small four-seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Lauree and Marner, London.

A Ditto very neat four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitain Circular Glasses on front and moveable spare Venitain to support Circular Glasses, with lamps and shaft, by Silk and Sons, Long Acre.

A Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Mullener, Liverpool.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund,*—

A very elegant new four-seated Boat-shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich mounted lamps, and furniture, pole bar, &c, hammer, cloth and a spare driving box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre, and is worthy of inspection.

Five very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog-Carts, with Patent leather Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal.*

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee.*

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse.*

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

One secondhand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it, with lamps, neat and commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

1 very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews. Both Carriages imported in January last.

Two new light Palkhee Office Shigrams, with lamps, and shafts, built to order, and any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

A small English-built Travelling Poney Dog Cart, with Canopy. Price Rs. 120.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1¼ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 3 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on an hour's previous notice to the undersigned.

NOVELTY.

Just unpacked and for sale at the Commission Room of the undersigned a brilliant set of magnificent harness, studded all over with beautiful silver stars, made expressly to order for a native merchant prince cost price in England £300 answers the purpose of a single double for a curricle or tandom Harness.

Bomanjee Dossabhoy respectfully beg to draw the attention of the gentry of Bombay for an inspection of this set of harness, its equal never having been seen before it is specially adapted for state occasions.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 12th June 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

A System of Medicine. Vol. I. Containing General Diseases. Edited by J. R. Reynolds, M. D., &c. Rs. 18 12
Equipment of Infantry. Compiled by Captain M. Petrie, Topographical Staff. Forming Part V. of the Series of Army Equipments, &c., Colonel Sir H. James, R. E, Director. Printed by order of the Secretary of State for War ... 3 12
The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. M. Peto ... 5 12
Running the Gauntlet: a novel. By E. Yates ... 4 8
Social Life in Sydney: or, Colonial Experience. An Australian tale. By Isabel Massary ... 8 0
The Lady's Mile. 3 vols. By Miss Braddon ... 20 0
The Dayrells; a domestic story. By the Viscountess Enfield ... 3 12
Essays on Art. By F. T. Palgrave ... 4 8
Robinson Crusoe. By J. W. Clark, M. A. ... 3 8
Australia: its rise, progress, and present condition. By W. Westgarth ... 2 12
Clergymen of the Church of England. By A. Trollope ... 2 12
The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By Rev. J. Ayre, M. A. (Printed uniform with Maunder's Treasuries) ... 5 0
Drury's Misrepresentation ... 1 8
Stacke's The Story of the American War ... 1 2
Helen Montgomery's Bookself... ... 1 8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon ... 1 8
The Guerilla Chief. By Capt. M. Reid ... 1 8
Jane Eyre: an autobiography. By C. Bell ... 2 0
Shirley: a tale Do. ... 2 0
The Professor Do. ... 2 0
Villette Do. ... 2 0
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do. ... 2 0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell ... 2 0
Plays.—The Unfinished Gentleman. Sarah the Jewess. Irish Attorney. Irish Tutor. Area Belle. Harold Hawk. Dred. The Gondolier. Midnight Watch. Duke's Motto. Pacha of Pimlico. Wilful Murder. Whitebait at Greenwich. Manager in distress.—Each ... 0 8
Play.—The Lady of Lyons ... 2 0
Plays.—Ticket of Leave. Comic Dramas for Male Characters only.—Each ... 0 12
Chappell's Instructions for Tuning the Piano ... 0 12
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series) ... 0 12
Half Hours with the Best Authors. 2 vols. ... 8 0
Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms ... 2 12
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide ... 0 12
Fiction. Vols. 1 and 2 ... 2 0
Hullah's Song Book, words and music ... 3 8
London Journal, Vol. 41 ... 3 8
Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. Each ... 0 8
Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols ... 8 0
The Spectator. 2 vols ... 7 8
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated ... 3 12
——— 2 vols. (Nimmo's Edn) ... 5 4
Renan's Life of Jesus ... 1 2
Moore's Lalla Rookh ... 0 12
——— Poetical Works ... 3 12
——— Irish Melodies ... 3 12
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual ... 8 0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports ... 8 0
——— The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle ... 8 0
James's Works complete. Each ... 0 12
Ainsworth's Works complete Each ... 0 12
Cooper's Works complete. Each ... 0 12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas to ... 3 0
Scott's The Lady of the Lake ... 1 8
Longfellow's Poetical Works ... 2 12
Wordsworth's do. ... 2 12
Scott's do. ... 2 12
Cowper's do. ... 3 12
Milton's do. ... 3 12
Burns's do. ... 2 12
Wisdom, Wit, and Allegory. Selected from the Spectator ... 2 12
Murray's History of British India ... 4 4
Men and Women of the Time. New Edn. 1865 ... 9 8
Williams' and Mather's Practical Hindoostanee Grammer ... 2 12
Lang's The Ex-Wife, and, Will he Marry her?—Each 1 8
The Essays of Ella ... 4 8
The Dublin Review, for April 1866 ... 4 8
Timbs's Things not generally known, 2 vols ... 3 12
——— Curiosities of History ... 2 0
——— Popular Errors Explained ... 2 0
Maria Edgeworth's Popular Tales ... 2 12
Gil Blas (Bohn's Illustrated Library) ... 4 8
Timbs's Curiosities of Science. 2 vols ... 3 12
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End ... 4 8
The Adventures of Don Quixote (illustrated.) ... 4 8
Every Boy's Book of Sports and Pastimes ... 5 8
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools ... 3 0
Hunter's Key to ditto ... 3 12
The Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge. 5 12
A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, with references to the best editions of Sanskrit authors, and Etymologies and Comparisons of Cognate Words, chiefly in Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon. Compiled by Theodore Benfey, Prof. in the Univ. of Gottingen, &c. ... 40 0
A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey. 5 12
Dumas's The Half Brothers; or, the Head and the Hand ... 1 8
——— The Three Musqueteers ... 1 8
——— Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance ... 1 8
——— Twenty Years After ... 1 8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo ... 2 0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols. ... 3 12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair ... 1 8

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS,
Fine double German Balsams ... Per ½ ounce 1 8
Heartsease ... ditto 0 8
Carnations ... ditto 0 8
Mignionette ... Per ½ ounce 0 8
Coreopsis Tinctoria ... ditto 0 4
Crimson Candytuft ... ditto 0 4
Convolvulus Major ... ditto 0 4
Nemophila in ignis ... ditto 0 4
Eschscholgtia Californica ... ditto 0 4
Sweet Peas ... Per ounce 0 8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ... 15 0
PEAS, Rising Sun ... Per lb. 1 4
———Champion of England ... Ditto 1 4
———Veitch's Perfection ... Ditto 1 8
CABBAGE, Early York ... Per ounce 0 12
———, London Market ... Ditto 0 8
———, Nonpareil ... Ditto 0 8
CUCUMBER, Handglass ... per 1½ ... Ditto 2 0
RADISH, Wood's frame ... Per ounce 0 4
———, long scarlet ... Ditto 0 4
———, red turnip ... Ditto 0 8
———, white turnip ... Ditto 0 8
———, olive shaped salmon ... Ditto 0 12
TURNIP, red top stone ... Ditto 0 8
———, white ditto ... Ditto 0 8
———, early Dutch ... Ditto 0 8
———, Yellow Malta ... Ditto 0 8
———, Early Six Weeks ... Ditto 0 8
———, Snowball ... Ditto 0 8
BEANS, French ... Per ½ lb. 0 12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red ... Per ounce 0 8
KNOLECOLE ... ditto 0 8
WATER CRESS ... ditto 1 0
LETTUCE.—White Cos ... ditto 0 12
——— Bath Cos ... ditto 0 12
——— Drumhead ... ditto 0 6
ENDIVE.—Green curled ... ditto 0 12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe ... ditto 0 6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn ... ditto 0 6
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange ... ditto 0 4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape ditto 0 12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden ... ditto 0 8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory ... ditto 0 6

8th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—A large quantity of beautifully bound ALBUMS, to hold 50 or 100 Portraits.

Prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each—CASH.

Up-country constituents will please say the price of the Album required, and how many Portraits it should contain, accompanying their order with a remittance, or postage stamps, when the Album will be sent, post free.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite especial attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives ... per dozen ... Rs. 22 0
Dessert Knives ... " ... 18 0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork ... 7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork) ... 7 0
Table Steels ... each ... 1 8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Staghorn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash ... 10 0
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers ... 8 0
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades ... 1 3
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 " ... 2 0
Do. do. do. 4 " ... 3 0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.—LADIES' DRESSING CASES, of Coromandel wood, brass corners and banded, quadrant hinge, sunk handles, and patent lock, fitted with beautifully engraved sterling silver fittings, richly cut glass bottles, looking glass, cutlery, combs and brushes, with leather cover and strap to protect the case, complete from Rs. 225.

GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELLING, DRESSING, AND WRITING WALLET, much approved and used by the Prince of Wales, (the first of the kind imported into Bombay), fitted with the best quality cutlery, silver tops to bottles, &c., patent lock, and extra Mackintosh cover to protect the bag. Rs. 175.

WRITING CASES of Russia leather, fitted in the best style, with writing materials, slope for writing, best patent lock, and outer leather case and strap, from Rs. 85.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., are Wholesale Importers of Musical Instruments manufactured especially for India by the first houses in Europe, and have always in stock a selection of the undermentioned, and regarding which full information will be furnished on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR
JOHN BROADWOOD & SON'S PIANOS.

HARMONIUMS.—From Rs. 125 to Rs. 1,000 each.

CONCERTINAS.—Of the most highly finished description.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.—From Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 each.

VIOLINS.—In imitation of the best makers, comprising many models of Amati, Stradaurius, and others.

MUSICAL BOXES of every description, including a select Invoice of Harmoniphones.

GUITARS.—From Rs. 60 to Rs. 250 each.

MECHANICAL ORGANS AND SELF-PERFORMING ORGANS.—In every conceivable variety.

MILITARY AND BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Either singly or in complete sets.

DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINAS.—From Rs 200 to Rs. 250.

CORNOPEONS.—Complete in Case, from Rs. 50 each.

FLUTES, ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the firms of Messrs. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co., and Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co., both of No. 7, Church Gate Street, having been amalgamated, the business of the two firms will henceforward be carried on under the name and style of MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Constituents of both firms will oblige us by using the above style of address in future communications.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
JOHNSTON & Co.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th May 1866.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, by order of the Delhi and London Bank, and on account and risk of Mahomed Dhurumsey and Co.:

10 Casks Earthenware,

Also six cases Playing Cards, a quantity of Clocks, Mirrors, Hand Organs, and sundry other articles.

AT 1 P. M.

One Buggy, and any Carriages and Horses offering.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ½to Demy Folio, 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half and quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

Ex *Princess of Wales.*
Best Quoits.
Measuring Chains.
Enamelled Saucepans, Kettles, Gridirons, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.

Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.

Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.

A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.

One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18, with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.

A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashions and shapes, Carriage Sun Shades, assorted Perkins, Brother Sam Scarfs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 8th June 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
200 " " Domestics.
300 " " T Cloths.
2 Cases Picture and Oil Paintings in Gilt Frames.
8 " of Wood Screws.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver.

5 Cases of Note papers.

An assortment of Marble Slabs for Round Tables, Dressing Tables, Tombs, &c., &c.

On account of Cowasjee Scrabjee.

C S—1/12—1 Cases Plate Glass.
4 Pieces Looking Glasses.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 P. M., at Share Bazar, by order of Nanjee Sunnanund, and on account and risk of the mortgagee, Goverdhen Anundjee:—

25 Shares of Bank of China.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 11th June 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, an invoice of best Electro-plated Ware, such as Sets of Spoons and Forks in Mahogany Cases, Sets of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Tea, Salt and other Spoons.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

On THURSDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old premises of the "Oriental Bank Corporation," a number of office Desks, Writing Tables, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MESS PROPERTY.

Under the orders of Government, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, the Mess Kit of the late 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, consisting of

SILVER WARE.

Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Table Forks, Dessert Forks, Soup Ladles, Sauce Ladles, Salad Spoons, Fish Knives, Butter Knives, Gravy Spoons, Tea Spoons, Salt Spoons.

PLATED WARE.

Large Candelabras, small Do., Flower Stands, Soup Tureens, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Hot Water Dishes, Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Bread Baskets, Salt Cellars, Candlesticks, Cruet Stand, Pickle Stands, Table and Dessert Knives.

GLASS WARE.

Wine Coolers, Finger Glasses, Ice Plates, Champagne, Claret, Wine, Custard and Liqueur Glasses, Tumblers, Salt Cellars, Argand Lamps, Wall Shades, Decanters and Shades, &c., &c.

The above will be on view at the Rooms from Monday the 18th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*

Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 11th June 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 1 P.M., a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, consisting Blackwood Carved Round Tables, Chiffoniers, Camp Cots, Bedroom Couch, Easy and Arm Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Screen, Bathing Tubs, Writing Tables, &c., also Bronzed Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Water Filters, Bronzed Lamps, Balls, Fancy Coloured Wallpapers, 3 Rolls of Oil Cloths.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

(NEXT TO H. CLEVELAND, ESQ.)

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co, will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Cut Glassware, Decanters, a Handsome Green and Gold Flowered Dinner Set, an Elegant Pink and Gold Tea Set, a very Elegant Dessert Set, a Set of best Plated Dish Covers, 4 in number, pairs of Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Liquor, and Toy Frames, Egg Boiler, very pretty Epergne with Glass Dish, Tea, Coffee, and Mustard Pots, Saltcellars, Muffineers, Plated Table, single Piano, and Chamber Candlesticks, a Mahogany Box of Plated Spoons and Forks for 12 Persons, Sets of best Cutlery, a Set of Dining Tables, Sideboard, Chairs, Dumbwaiter, Screens, Carved, Circular Pier, and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Ottoman Drawing-room, Easy, Predieu and Low Chairs, Chiffoniers, Elegantly Carved Lady's Davenport Writing Table, Carpets, Whatnots, and Music Stands, Teapoys, Music Stools, Ornaments, Pianoforte, Flower Stands, a Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table with Balls, Cues, &c. Plated and Bronze Treble, Double and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps with drops, Engravings in Frames, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock, showing the days of Week and Month, also strikes half hours, by "Rimell" of London. English Brass four post Bedsteads, Almira with Side Wings, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Camp Cots, Child's Cots and Cradles, an Iron Safe, Dispense, and Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An English-built Double-seated Open Carriage by George Thomson, with a pair of Grey fast trotting serviceable Carriage Horses, and a Set of nearly new Plated-mounted Harness complete.

A second hand English-built double-seated Brougham by Thorn of London.

A Pallanquin-shaped office Shigram with a Bay Horse and Harness, Saddles, Stable Gear, Child's Perambulator few dozen pots of Plants, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of Sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*

A new double-seated Miniature Brougham painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Taborette and Silk Lace to match, Vinetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a plated rod, pole, splinter-bar, and shafts, hind standard and footman holders, lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 11th June 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF MALWA OPIUM.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Marwaree Javareemull Dulsookroy, on account of Memon Hajee Moosaw Hajee Joseph:—

25 Chests of Malwa Opium.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF BLACKWOOD, TEAK, AND JUNGLE-WOOD LOGS AND TEAKWOOD RAFTERS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Tank Bunder:—

2,850 Blackwood, Teak and Junglewood Logs, round, 10,000 Teakwood Rafters.

25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

Bombay, 11th June 1866. CRAWFORD & Co

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.